Saturday, August 19, 1961
Sravana 28, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 19*th August*, 1961/*Sravana* 28, 1883 (*Saka*).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House may now take up Questions.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum now. Question No. 681.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Question No. 687 may also be taken up along with this.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Also 720

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Minister would agree to it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They do not relate to this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will come in their turn.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा सीमातिक्रमण

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*६८१. { **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री वलजीत सिंह :
श्री पांगरकर : }

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले छः महीनों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा भारत में सीमातिक्रमण की कुछ घटनायें हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन भागों में और कितने बार अतिक्रमण हुये और उन से कितनी हानि हुई ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing details of border incidents on the Indo-Pakistan borders during the five months' period from 1st March to 31st July, 1961, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3120/61]. Details of border incidents upto the end of February 1961 have already been supplied to the House.

(The Statement does not contain details of border incidents on the Assam-East Pakistan and West Bengal-East Pakistan borders from 16th June to 31st July 1961 as these are still awaited from the State Governments. Another statement giving these details will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि पिछले पांच महीनों में भारतीय सीमा का पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के द्वारा बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उल्लंघन हुआ है और इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ी है, जिस में उन्होंने पशुओं की चोरी की, मनुष्यों की हत्या की और धन छीन कर ले गये । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब इन घटनाओं की संख्या इतनी अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ रही है, तो क्या सरकार इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करती रहेगी, या इस सम्बन्ध

में कोई दृढ़ पग उठाने का निश्चय किया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : ज़ाहिर है कि हर वक्त इन्तज़ाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश होती है कि ऐसी घटनायें न हों । लेकिन फिर भी मैं सदस्यगण से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे देखें कि ये घटनायें किस किस्म की हैं, यानी बाज़ तो छोटे किस्म की हैं, जो कि चोरी वग़ैरह में आती हैं और बाज़ ज्यादा बड़ी हैं । ज़ाहिर है कि हर किस्म की हैं । इस का जवाब तो यही है कि हम पूरी तरह से इस बारे में कोशिश करते रहेंगे ।

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. the Prime Minister was pleased to state that border agreements with Pakistan have done much good to India. According to this statement on the Eastern sector within five months more than forty-one cases have occurred involving kidnapping of Indian nationals, murder, looting of property, etc. Is this an indication that the border agreements are working satisfactorily?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: A comparative study of the figures shows that except in the West Bengal-East Pakistan Border, the number of incidents is very much less, and where the demarcation has been done, as in the case of East Punjab-Pakistan border, there has been no incident at all.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. the Deputy Minister said that where demarcation has taken place, there has been no incident whatsoever. My information is that at two check-posts at Karimganj of Cachar in Assam, 415 trespassers had to be pushed back and there are 900 persons of that type about whom the Assam Government has been holding an enquiry. May I know why our boundary with East Pakistan is made so vulnerable to mass inroads of this type?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member means to say that 400 persons have com through the check-posts?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is his information.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to know when that occurred, so that I may check it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the newspaper reports this morning. It is in *Amrita Bazar Patrika* or *Statesman*.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot be made responsible for newspaper reports. My own information is that usually newspaper reports are not correct and are very greatly exaggerated.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that the Government of Assam is holding an enquiry into such incidents? If there were no incidents—the statement is silent about it—why is the Government of Assam holding an enquiry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not say there have been no incidents. The enquiry is—so far as I know—broadly into the question of infiltration, whether it has occurred, how far it has occurred, and what is the best way of checking it. That is the enquiry.

Shri Vajpayee: The statement says that it does not include cases of Pak nationals arrested on the border for illegal trespass. May I know why these figures have not been given?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These figures have to be got from the State Governments. We are awaiting them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Very often, Sir, over borders in every country there is a great deal of smuggling going on. If one makes a list of smuggling alone, it becomes a fairly formidable list, across any border.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चूंकि इस विवरण में जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है, तो क्या वहां इस प्रकार की घटनायें पिछले पांच महीनों में बिल्कुल नहीं हुईं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वहां तो दूसरी किस्म की घटनायें होती हैं । वहां चूंकि फ़ौजें हैं, इसलिये ये छोटी घटनायें वहां नहीं हो सकती हैं । वहां पर इस किस्म की घटनायें होती हैं कि कभी तो एक दूसरे पर गोली चलतो है और कभी कोई साहब किसी बुरी नीयत से आ जाते हैं और वह पकड़े जाते हैं । कई पकड़े गये हैं, कई गोली से मारे गये हैं । चूंकि वहां फ़ौजें काफी हैं, इस लिये इस किस्म की घटनायें आसानी से वहां नहीं हो सकती हैं ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In less than a week in April last the Pakistan military personnel entered twice Sonamura police station of Tripura and took away two Indian nationals. May I know what is being done in that regard and whether the moral of the people has been affected by that in that area, and whether our patrol personnel has been adequately strengthened there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The details we possess are given in the statement. If any more information is required in regard to any particular matter, I shall endeavour to find out.

Construction Technique in Rural Housing

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*682. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of 'laboratory' villages to test and demonstrate new construction and design techniques in rural housing for which the Ford Foundation has sanctioned some grants;

(b) the total cost involved; and

(c) the funds to be provided by the Foundation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Instructions to ensure proper utilisation of the grant offered by the Ford Foundation for the construction of experimental/demonstration houses in the rural areas, were finalised and circulated to the Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing recently for their guidance. The Centres have been advised to prepare suitable projects expeditiously after finalising the necessary details (including their location, etc.).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) $ 200,000.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how many Centres have been started so far and whether every State will have at least one Centre?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are six such centres, in the six zones of the country. It is not proposed, at the moment, to have such training centres in all the States.

Shri Shree Narayan Das:: May I know what will be the number of personnel that would be trained in each centre for such research?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid, the hon. Member is mixing up the issue. There are six training centres associated with Engineering Colleges which had been started about two years ago under a grant from the Ford Foundation. For the Third Plan period, they have given an additional grant of 200,000 dollars for the construction of experimental rural houses in certain areas. It is with regard to this.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any proto-type of this new design house has been constructed anywhere and if so, what is the average cost?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is proposed that the cost of rural house that we would construct on this experimental basis should be above Rs. 3000. No houses have yet been constructed. It is only recently that the grant has been made. The work is to be done in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in this scheme, the States are also going to participate and if so, to what extent in money ond men?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No; the money is entirely provided by the Government of India from this grant by the Ford Foundation. So far as the lands required for the construction of these buildings are concerned, naturally, it is with the help of the State Governments. We have advised that they should secure the lands in consultation with the Panchayat Boards.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the specification of these rural houses?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It will be different for different areas. The idea is that applying improved construction techniques and using local materials, we should put up for demonstration purposes these model houses. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been allotted to each of the six centres. Every year, roughly-speaking, 10 to 11 houses would be built through each of the training centres. All these are just to see what is the reaction of the rural people to these new types of constructions.

Shri Tyagi: There is a regular Housing Research Institute in Roorkee. Probably they have been working for years together. May I know if any research has been completed by them? Has any research in rural houses been put into practice? Is any model available anywhere, at least on paper?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not merely paper work. Models of new type of rural houses were exhibited in the last exhibition in Delhi. We have also published booklets giving designs and describing details in very simple language for distribution in all the different States. The idea is that the new techniques which have been found suitable should be made available to the rural people so that they can avail themselves of this opportunity.

Shri Tyagi: For the last so many years, not even a single house has been put up.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not completed. Many improvements have been made. This is to have a complete house constructed with all the improvements which have been experimented on.

Shri Tyagi: Why waste public money when you are not able to produce results?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This is from the grant given by the Ford Foundation. The houses will be built to see what is the reaction of the rural people to these houses.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether these types of houses will be able to stand in places with the highest rainfall?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Naturally; as I said, each different zone will have a different type of house to suit local conditions. We want to watch the reactions of the rural people to these houses.

Central Training Institute for Women Instructors

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*683. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1008 on the 21st March 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of reorganisation and expansion of Central Training Institute for Women Instructors has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a). Yes.

(b) The Institute has been reorganised with effect from 1st July, 1961 on the pattern of the other Central Training Institutes. The question of its expansion will be considered when the additional accommodation is arranged.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how many instructors are trained at present and what will be the number after its expansion?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The present accommodation was for 32; now it is 80. The course will be for 9 months instead of 5½ months.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What are the educational qualifications to get admission in the Central Training Institute for Women instructors? May I know whether any particulr number has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this institution?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No reservation has been made. The minimum academical qualification will be some academic qualification with aptitude for such a kind of training.

Wage Boards

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*684. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1264 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for setting up of wage boards for more industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Wage Boards for Coffee and Rubber Plantations have been set up recently. A Wage Board for the Iron and Steel Industry is proposed to be set up shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Government have received a proposal to set up such a board for other industries also and if so, the names of those industries?

Shri Abid Ali: There was a suggestion to set up wage boards for engineering, chemical and some other industries. But, at present, we do not propose to set up more wage boards except what I have just now said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what are the circumstances under which the Government have taken the decision not to set up a wage board for the newspaper and leather industries?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I have submitted. It is not proposed to set up more wage boards at present.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The decision to appoint a wage board for the Iron and steel industry was taken several months ago. What is the reason for the delay in not setting up a board and framing the constitution?

Shri Abid Ali : Some time back, it was announced here perhaps in the last session, that a wage board will be formed for this particular industry. We are ascertaining the representative character of the trade union organisations in this industry and also who should represent the employers.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the reasons for not setting up a wage board in other industries when there is a demand?

Mr. Speaker: We will go into industry after industry. Leather industry: that question was put by Shri S. M. Banerjee and answered.

Shri Abid Ali: Cement had already one.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what is the reason for the delay in ascertaining the opinion of the employers? The Deputy Minister said now that in the case of Iron and steel industry . . .

Mr. Speaker: Trade unions, he said.

Shri Indraji Gupta: Trade unions and employers. In this case, one of the employers is the Steel Ministry itself. I would like to know whether the Steel Ministry has agreed in principle to the proposal or not.

Shri Abid Ali: I said, the membership of the trade union organisations in this industry is being ascertained with regard to ascertaining as to who should be invited to submit nominations for workers' representatives. With regard to employers, of course, there will be one representative of the public sector and another from the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: Does the public sector consent? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Abid Ali: There is no question of their consenting. We have decided to appoint a wage board and it will be appointed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since a decision has been taken to appoint a wage board for the iron and steel industry, I want to know whether the workers who are working in the iron mines will also be covered in this and in the small rolling mills?

Shri Abid Ali: Not those who are working in other iron mines, but only those which are connected with the steel plants. That question is under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister said that wage boards have been appointed for coffee and rubber. May I know whether any time limit has been given by which the wage board's award will be given? Because already, criticism has come in this House....

Mr. Speaker: No because. The hon. Member must only ask for information how long will it take.

Shri Tangamani: Because, past experience....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put a straight question, how long will it take for these wage boards to be constituted.

Shri Abid Ali: On these wage boards, there are representatives of workers organisations also appointed. It is for them to hurry up the working of the wage boards. We cannot set a time limit.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion, when a similar question was put, he said that it is not proper to indicate a time by which the report should be submitted. There is some criticism that the wage boards which were appointed submitted reports after 3 years and 2 years. There must be some time limit by which we will know when a final report is given. I want to know whether any indication has been given to these two wage boards recently appointed after the last question was put?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have submitted earlier, the representatives of the workers in the industry concerned have been appointed on this wage board. Certainly, they are also responsible people and must be doing the needful to hurry up or to expedite the work of this wage board and submit the report; and they are doing all that is possible. They are also reasonable people. If the hon. Member has no confidence in them, then he can go and approach the workers to remove them.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up such wage boards for industries in the public sector, and if so, the nature and details of those industries?

Shri Abid Ali: No; I have submitted already that there is no proposal to appoint wage boards for any more industries at present.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Even for the public sector industries?

Shri Abid Ali: For no sector.

Public Sector Undertakings

*685. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1268 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration have since completed the study of public sector enterprises with a view to find out to what extent the disparities in scales of pay and other conditions of service are responsible for the flight of personnel; and

(b) if so, the main findings therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this institute will give any suggestions to check the flight of personnel from the public sector enterprises?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the purpose for which we have requested the Institute of Public Administration to undertake this study. The study is already under way, and by November or December this year, we expect the report.

Shri Ranga: May I know what the present position is? May I know whether more and more of the officers and others are leaving the public sector enterprises or whether their number is coming down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no flight at all. As a matter of fact, there was some apprehension felt at some level before some time. We have checked it ourselves in the Ministry, because we have a very large section of public undertakings. There has been no significant flight. There have been some officials of the private sector industries coming to the public sector and *vice versa* with a few going over to the other sector. But it is only marginal, and very very small.

Shri Ranga: May I know the number of applications made by the officers and experts employed in the public sector enterprises asking for permission to resign and seek employment elsewhere, and how many of them have been refused permission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there have been no such cases at all. If a person has left the public sector after the expiry of the contract and he joins elsewhere, then, we are not responsible for it. But no such applications have been made asking for permission.

Shri Joachim Alva: There are three large steel plants in the public sector. Is there any uniformity in the salary scales of their employees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, because it is the same company, namely the Hindustan Steels.

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know whether it is a fact that some employees of these public undertakings have left service because they have found that they do not get the facilities which they could get in Government service, and at the same time, they have also disabilities namely that they cannot take part in politics and other things?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assumptions are not correct, as I have already stated. The public sector is expanding so fast, and each of the enterprises is engaging about five thousand or ten thousand or twenty thousand people. The very fact that they are being manned so speedily shows that there is enough security and stability in the public sector employment.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ranga: In the case of how many employees....

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Farrakka Barrage

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***686.**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1700 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the letter received from President Ayub Khan of Pakistan regarding construction of the Farrakka Barrage on the River Ganga in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Aairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A reply has been sent. A Minister-level meeting can be usefully held as soon as a full exchange of data has taken place and there is general agreement on this data. As the House is aware a series of meetings of Engineers of the two countries are taking place to exchange full data. Our reply has reiterated the importance of the Farrakka Barrage Project for India which is the only means we have for saving our vital port of Calcutta.

Shri Chuni Lal: May I know the objections raised by the Pakistan Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Objection to what?

Shri Chuni Lal: Objections in this regard, namely the construction of the Farrakka Barrage.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They say that this will affect their water supplies higher up, that is, in East Pakistan, and nothing should be done which affects it. That is the main argument.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the urgency of completing this barrage with expedition and speed, as the Prime Minister said the other day, may I know whether, whereas these negotiations and correspondence will be kept alive, the actual implementation and execution of the barrage will not be allowed to be interfered with in any way, and the time-schedule will be adhered to?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, we are proceeding with this work. We have not allowed it to be stopped or suspended and we do not intend to stop it in any way.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do we stand by the earlier position that we took namely that we are entitled to take unilateral action in this matter, and if so, may I know what our programme of work for this year is?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot straight off say about the programme of work, but it is proceeding. It began, of course, with the acquisition of land, the building of roads, the building of, I think, some railway lines round about; and that kind of basic work was done. It is proceeding. We are doing it, as naturally we should, keeping in view the essential needs of the Pakistan people, because we do not wish to deprive them of anything. It is only what we have to do for the preservation of the Port of Calcutta that we must do.

But the point is not merely the Farrakka Barrage. What President Ayub Khan suggested was a larger survey in East Bengal or East Pakistan and West Bengal, because they also have got some projects in view, and so have the West Bengal Government, apart from the Farrakka Barrage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: During the entire period we had taken up in the finding out of the data with regard to the Farraka Barrage, Pakistan had not raised the question of having a joint consultation on these matters. At what stage have they entered into the field? Now, our data are almost complete, and we can start with the Farrakka Barrage. At what stage has Pakistan entered into the field and asked for joint consultations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Pakistan has been protesting in regard to the Farrakka Barrage for several years, and we have told them that as soon as our enquiries are complete, we shall inform them about it; we did, later on; I cannot give the exact date when these consultations started, but some dates are given in the answer already given in regard to the meetings of the engineers; these have been taking place for a little more than a year. Three meetings have taken place, and the fourth is due. This is for the whole scheme, not merely for the Farrakka Barrage but for the whole area there.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since it is quite clear that Pakistan questions our very right to undertake a scheme like the Farrakka Barrage, and we are also equally or more than sure of our rights, may I know what utility we hope to gain out of Ministerial level conference? Do we expect to convince them of our right?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely, it is always desirable, where interests conflict, like river interests or water interests, to discuss them and try to find a way which is satisfactory to both. Now, if this is done at the officers' level, the officers, naturally, are tied down to certain, shall I say, fixed policies as given down in the brief; there is no room to vary them, while Ministers can find out these ways which are advantageous to both. But before all this is done, the facts must be known. These are exceedinly complicated things. It is not a simple affair. When you go to any kind of a scheme of the river waters or canal waters, it is frightfully complicated. For instance, in the case of the western canal waters, we have got huge volumes of statistics....

Shri Ranga: Can Ministers become greater experts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ....It takes about a month to go through them and to read them. There is also the legal aspect of it as to the rights of parties, which one can argue, but sticking to legal viewpoints completely without facts does not help much. Therefore, we want all the facts there, and then we can address ourselves to certain major questions; and at that time, Ministers can meet and consider them and either agree or not agree or partially agree.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the Farrakka Barrage plan is largely going to regulate the surplus monsoon water, and the minimum flow of the Ganga is not going to be affected by that, and if so, how can any claim of Pakistan be tenable?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is our view that there should be no real injury caused to Pakistan by this scheme. But I cannot answer the hon. Member's question how it can be affected. It depends on how it is done. Unless the scheme is understood, it is not possible to say. Anyhow, it is Pakistan's fear and apprehension that they will be affected.

Shri Ranga: If it is such a complicated matter involving so many volumes of documents and dealing with engineering and legal problems and only experts can possibly understand them, do I understand the Prime Minister to say that Ministers who would be meeting to discuss this matter over a few hours or a few days would be better qualified to deal with this matter? Or is it because Ministers are entitled to consider possibilities of give and take and in that way make concessions to the other side which may be detrimental to our interests?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I gave the example of the vast quantity of literature concerning the canal waters scheme on the western side, which ultimately led to the Canal Waters Treaty. For the eastern side, we have not got that mountain of literature. But the thing is complicated and engineers have to report their technical findings and recommendations. Their technical findings have to be accepted. But then what follows from them is always a Minister's business to decide. The Minister, who only deals with his counterpart on the other side, has to keep in view the interests of the country. Naturally, he cannot give them up, but he has also to keep in view how best to arrive at a settlement and not keep these matters pending.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government of Pakistan has explicitly agreed to this position that pending the proposed ministerial conference or the meeting of the experts, India has got the right to proceed with the construction work of this Barrage, particularly in view of the deteriorating condition of Calcutta port?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I do not think they have expressly agreed to that. In fact, they have expressed their wish that we should not do this till that matter is settled.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the urgency of this matter, may I know whether Government have decided to stick to the time schedule in spite of the talks already carried on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have answered it three times.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister has stated, understandably enough, that Ministers will have elbow-room in negotiations. I think that applies to the Indian team of Ministers. Is there the same distinction in Pakistan between officials and Ministers, and whether they also have this latitude in negotiations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a great deal of difference. On the Pakistan side, it made all the difference in the world. After numerous meetings with their officials, when one of their Ministers, who is a General, came, we decided things—on our side we had Sardar Swaran Singh as our representative—that had taken sometimes weeks of discussion without any agreement. They decided the thing when they sat face to face.

Raid by Pakistanis on Indian Border

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*687. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian border was raided near Bikaner on the night intervening 29th-30th April, 1961 by Pakistanis who took away three girls and decamped with jewellery worth Rs. 50,000 and two camels from a village 12 miles off the border; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Six Pakistani dacoits trespassed into Indian territory and looted property valued at about Rs. 43,450, and two camels. They also kidnapped three Indian women. The women were, however, later released and they returned to India on 2nd May, 1961.

(b) The question of restoration of the looted property and two camels is being pursued by the Rajasthan police with their counter-parts in West Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far are the check-posts from the place where this dacoity took place and whether there was any police station nearby where this could be reported?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot answer that question. This happened in the district of Ganganagar.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any number of persons have been arrested in this connection by the Pakistan police? If so, what is that number and what further action has been taken?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Meetings are going on. In fact, so far three meetings have taken place. But the Pakistan side has not taken any decision. Now they are going to meet again—I mean the Deputy Inspectors-General on both sides—by the end of this month and take a decision.

Explosives

***688. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of explosives have been recovered from illegal possession of certain individuals in Kashmir, U.P. and border areas during the last 4 months; and

(b) what explains this increased activity and will a statement be laid on the Table indicating the quantity and kind of explosives recovered?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the hon. Minister is not in possession of complete information, could he at least mention certain major explosions which have come to his notice, particularly those which have also been discussed in the U.P. Assembly?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This question refers to the border areas. This is really a matter for the States to deal with. It is a law and order problem. We come into the picture only when a State Government refers to us a particular bomb or grenade case—the technical aspect of that. Therefore, we have not got the information with us. We have requested all the States concerned like West Bengal, Assam, Kashmir, U.P. and Rajasthan to give us information. We shall lay it on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this morning's paper there is a news item which says that a man who is impersonating as an army officer has been apprehended in Bareilly in the border area of U.P. It is stated that he is a Pakistani agent and he has been in touch with our army personnel. May I know whether the explosives which have been found in the U.P. area have anything to do with this whole espionage network which has been unearthed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I cannot answer this question. Our Ministry deals only with the technical aspect, the manufacture and possession of explosives. As soon as some firm wants to manufacture or store explosives, it is given a particular licence. When a State Government unearths illegal possession of explosives, grenades and so forth, sometimes it refers the matter to us to examine the technical aspect of these things. That is only where we come into the picture.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Deputy Minister has referred to a very superficial and technical aspect of the question. This question touches vitality on the question of security of the country and some other Minister may oblige the House and answer it. The question answered earlier is also linked with this question. Will the Prime Minister or the Home Minister please say something about it?

Shri Vajpayee: I have given notice of an adjournment motion on this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: I have also tabled an adjournment motion on this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It might be disallowed. So the question may be answered now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the meaning of enlarging the scope of every question that comes before the House? The hon. Minister has said as regards the question of explosives that he is only in charge of the technical aspect of it. All the same, he has asked the various State Governments to send a list of all the explosions that have taken place. To that extent, he is prepared to oblige the House.

So far as the other matter is concerned, it is a new matter. I have got an adjournment motion before me. But all hon. Ministers cannot be expected to be here and then anticipate some questions, whatever might arise. That is impossible to do.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am here. But I cannot answer it. The question is precisely a technical question. There is the technical Ministry and it has given the answer. How can other Ministries answer it? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: We beg to differ.

An Hon. Member: What about the first part of the question?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question refers to the recovery from illegal possession of these explosives from individuals in Kashmir, U.P. and other areas and asks what is the reason for this increased activity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members should know that the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry has absolutely nothing to do with that part of the question. Of course, it might have passed it on. As regards the question of explosives etc., it is a matter concerning the State Government. Nobody here will know unless we enquire through the State Ministry.

Shri Nath Pai: This is something definitely different.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. This question was put down for reply today by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. It has been stated by the Deputy Minister of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry that there is a technical aspect. From the question it appears that it pertains to the Home Ministry. At the same time the hon. Deputy Minister says he does not have the information. He has only written to the State Governments. If it is like that, why should this question have been allowed, because he does not have the information, though he has agreed to collect the information, and at the same it does not belong to his Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Strange kinds of point of order are raised. Every one of the hon. Members is supplied with the subjects for which any particular Ministry is responsible. The hon. Member must choose the particular Ministry. If he addresses it to the Works, Housing and Supply Minister, that Minister can answer it only so far as it relates to his Ministry. It is for the hon. Member to see that it is addressed to the particular Ministry. If a question is addressed to a particular Minister I allow it. It is not for me to scan every question and then say this must be answered by this Minister and so on. Hon. Members think they have no duty to discharge either to their electorate or to the House; it is only the Speaker who has to scrutinise 12,000 questions. It is rather strange.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be more careful. I will not allow any other hon. Minister to answer hereafter. Hon. Members must themselves exercise a certain amount of care in addressing the question to the proper quarters. It is not the duty of the other Minister to find out. As a matter of fact the Works, Housing and Supply Minister may not know to whom he has to send it. He knows his own business.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This particular question, in so far as it relates possibly to Kashmir, I think we must have answered about half a dozen times, because it is a precise area with which we deal. If it refers to the whole of India, I do not know if the whole Government of India put together can answer it without a special enquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: When I raised the point of order, I did not mean you. My contention was that the Minister had accepted it, but he did not have the information. Therefore, I said he should not have accepted it when he did not have the information.

Shri Vajpayee: It is being collected.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have been rising in my seat a number of times, and if you had permitted me to speak, I think there would have been no occasion for any point of order or the observations made by you. The fact is I had addressed this question to the Home Ministry. I do not know for what reason the Secretariat has transferred it to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I have to make it perfectly clear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, it will require a special enquiry all over India lasting some considerable time before any Ministry can answer it.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it. What happens is this. Hon. Members also may know the procedure. As soon as a question is tabled, three copies are made. One of the copies is sent to the Minister immediately for his reaction. If we get any information that it does not concern his Ministry, that it must be addressed to some other Ministry, the Secretariat sends it to the other Ministry. Or, the Ministry receiving it may themselves advise us that they have transferred it to the other Ministry to answer. I do not think the Secretariat by itself exercises this discretion, unless it is informed by the Minister to whom it is addressed. I do not think we have done it in any case. If the Minister says it does not concern him and that it refers to some other Ministry, we will send it to the other Ministry. I shall look into the records and find out. So it stands. Let us go to the next question.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Overmen's Examination

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*689. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 783 on the 13th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered their decision about holding overmen's examination at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Board of Mining Examinations, which is a statutory body, has decided to hold an overmen's examination in the last week of this month in Dhanbad and Parasia, and is considering the question of holding the next examination in October, 1961 in Kothagudium also if a sufficient number of candidates are forthcoming.

Shri Kunhan: What is the minimum number of candidates required for the opening of a new centre?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no minimum fixed. There should be normally some 50 or 60 boys, but we are considering opening a centre at Kothagudium in next October.

Shri Tangamani: When is this going to be started at Kothagudium?

Shri L. N. Mishra: October, 1961.

Low Cost Scooters

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*690. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal submitted by a firm of industrial consultants to manufacture low-cost scooter in India is now under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have any idea of manufacturing low cost scooters in the public sector during the Third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Damani: What is the total capacity licensed so far for manufacturing scooters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Today the production has risen to 20,000 scooters per year as against 533 five years ago.

Shellac Industry in West Bengal

***693. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shellac industry in West Bengal is facing a crisis;

(b) whether Government have assured themselves that the export price laid down by Government is not being properly utilised for benefit of growers and small manufacturers;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of small factories have closed down in Jhalsah and Balrampur areas of Purulia, West Bengal; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any measures to help the industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (c). Some of the lac factories in Balrampur and Jhalsah which were working in the first half of 1960 were closed during the second half. The position has however since improved.

(b) It was anticipated that the minimum export price would have a consequential effect on the internal prices as well but it is true that internal prices have sometimes fluctuated.

(d) In addition to the several steps taken for developing the industry, Government have under active consideration the question of stabilising the prices for purchase of lac from growers and small manufacturers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the steps proposed to be taken for the stabilisation of the price for the manufacturer and the grower?

Shri Kanungo: We are at the moment considering or are discussing the idea of building up a buffer stock so that the occasion for fluctuations will be reduced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that this buffer stock scheme as well as the price policy is controlled by the Indian Lac Exporters' Association generally and that there has been a great demand by the small manufacturers and the growers that this should be managed by the Government and not by the Lac Exporters' Association?

Shri Kanungo: There was a voluntary scheme of regulating the export prices, not the internal prices, and I think it has worked fairly successfully, but we have to look at it in the background that the types of lac which are being exported from India and consumed in other countries have changed because of substitution by plastics. Therefore, we are thinking, in the changed circumstances, how to adjust the internal marketing part of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was whether this proposed buffer stock scheme will be operated by Government or left to the sweet will of the Indian Lac Exporters' Association.

Shri Kanungo: We are considering the mechanism of it, we have not taken any decision about it.

Shri Ranga: May I know at what level the discussions are taking place?

Shri Kanungo: In the Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is there any proposal to have talks between the representatives of the small manufacturers, exporters, growers and the Ministry?

Shri Kanungo: We will have discussions primarily with the Lac Production Council, which has a membership of different interests, the State Governments, the shipping interests and the factory interests.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chettiar.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When is that conference going to be held?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Sri Chettiar.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total tonnage exported in 1959-60?

Shri Kanungo: I have got the value of the export. In 1960 it has been to the tune of Rs. 6.31 crores. In 1959 it was Rs. 6·06 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Indian Lac Exporters' Association, which is a voluntary body as the Minister said, has been putting a levy on the price for export, but this levy has not been utilised for the benefit of the growers and the manufacturers. Is it a fact that the new price policy put forward by the Indian Lac Exporters' Association at their last meeting held on 7th August does not also improve the conditions of the growers and the manufacturers who are in a crisis, and does Government propose to go into the matter?

Shri Kanungo: Originally, there was a voluntary levy by the association on its members but the intention of the levy was not for spending it in production or marketing and so on but to stabilise the price at the shipper's end. Lately, the associations as also the others have put in certain proposals and as I have said earlier, Government is considering the aspects from all points of view. We hope we will be able to take a decision very quickly.

Shri Jaipal Singh: This area which used to be in Bihar went to West Bengal recently on account of the States reorganisation and a view has been expressed that this crisis has come about because of that, as in the next door area which is in Bihar there is no such crisis for the same industry. May I know whether the Government are therefore considering changing their views about the reorganisation of the State?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Manufacture of Watches

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*694. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any watch has been manufactured in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd;

(b) if so, when these watches are likely to come in the market; and

(c) the approximate price of each?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Two varieties of watches priced at Rs. 94 and Rs. 99 each, assembled in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., from imported components, are in the market. Another variety priced Rs. 89 will also be in the market shortly.

Shri Tyagi: What is the type of organisation which has been set up for effecting sales all over the country and what percentage of profit has been permitted to the HMT on watches?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the organisation is concerned, as the House would recall, we have a very widely spread distribution agency of watch traders in the country. We recently called a meeting of the representatives of the watch traders' association throughout the country and we are currently discussing with them the method of distribution. Government does not propose to set up its own organisation.

Shri Tyagi: The other question is this. What percentage of profit has been sanctioned to the H.M.T.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have replied to the hon. Member on many occasions that profit is not a matter which we determine here on a pre-determined basis. As long as the product is selling at competitive prices, the idea is that the public sector should make as much profit as possible.

Shri Tyagi: This is a consumer's article and all moneys which come as profit come as practically excise duty. I want to know whether they have fixed any limit on profits that can be earned or within that they can fluctuate according to the market price. There must be at least some ceiling fixed.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. The hon. Member says definitely that he is going to make profit and utilise it for the Plan and various other purposes. This hon. Member may have a different view that it is a consumer good, as good or as bad as grain. But it is a different matter. The hon. Minister says definitely that he is going to take as much profit as possible on this.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of profit?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are understanding English as much as I do. He definitely says he would make as much profit as is possible. So, what is the limit? 100 per cent is the limit, if not 200 per cent.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the Government or the H.M.T.? Who decides the price finally?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I state the policy, Sir? In principle, the policy is that these Government undertakings should make profits, not for any private person of course but for the enlargement of the plants and for investment in other Government undertakings. The old conception of British times, which was, I believe. that no Government undertaking should come in the way of private profit and if there was a private company it should be allowed to make profit and there should be no competition has been given up by us completely and we shall compete with everything and we shall try to get. subject to a reasonable price naturally, as much out of an undertaking as possible. For instance, this H.M.T., after having reduced the price and after having increased the wages, has made enough profit to present a whole machine tool plant to the nation—a complete plant, much bigger than the one that is there. Take, again, the Antibiotics Limited. They are also doing exactly the same thing. So, all these things must be run at a profit. Otherwise, they become a burden on our nation.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: I do not object to profit; profit must be earned because that will lighten the burden of the tax payer; that is always welcome. But who is the final authority for deciding as to what should be the percentage? Will it be done by the directors there locally or will the Government give its sanction? Who decides the percentage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all autonomous public sector undertakings and they take their own decisions but they are guided by the Government policy as enunciated by the Prime Minister. I have also tried to lay before the House several times the policy on pricing that consistent with the imported price and a reasonable price in the market, we propose that all commercial undertakings of the Government will make the maximum possible profit.

Mr. Speaker: There are some countries where they want to do away with taxation altogether and depend entirely upon profits of trade.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Incidentally, with your permission, I may say that these watches are comparatively cheaper than any imported watches.

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

*696. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sindri Fertilizers have received any amount from M/s. Montecatini of Italy for loss in production and also for defective machinery;

(b) if so, the amounts received for the above;

(c) what was the expected production after completing the expansion programme; and

(d) what is the actual production after expansion of the plant?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 24,36,511.

(c) The expected production (i.e. the designed capacity) of the expansion plants was:

Urea.—24,892 M. tons per annum (71.12 M. tons per day).

Double Salt.—142,240 M. tons per annum (406·6 M. tons per day).

(d) The actual production has been as follows:

	1959-60	1960-61
Urea:	4,732 M. Tons	10,666.47 M. tons
Double Salt:	22,552 M. Tons	36,005.16 M. Tons

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that Messrs. Montecatini have paid the Sindri Fertilizers Rs. 24.36 lakhs by way of damages. What amount out of this is due to defective planning and what amount is due to less production?

Shri Satish Chandra: The penalty for delayed execution of the work is Rs. 19.50 lakhs and the penalty in respect of short production of double salt is Rs. 4.86 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: This expansion scheme has cost us Rs. 9 crores and more than two years have passed but even now our production is not more than 25 per cent. May I know on what basis you have charged them only Rs. 4 lakhs for defective designing of the plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: The penalties were provided for in the contract and have been calculated according to terms. The contract did not provide compensation for the entire loss of output or production. I may say in this connection that this loss in production is not entirely due to this set of plants. There is another lean gas plant which was put up by other contractors. It cost us only Rs. 41 lakhs and it has not been able to produce the required quantity of gas. Steps are being taken to rectify it.

Shri Moraka: May I know whether the defects have since been removed and by what time this plant would achieve the targeted production?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as Montecatini's plant is concerned, it can now produce the entire quantity of urea and double salt and whatever defects were there have been rectified but the full production depends upon the availability of the required quantity of gas from another plant.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the expansion was undertaken because there was surplus gas? Now, when the plant has now been installed, it is said that gas is not available. Then what was the point in spending Rs. 9 crores for this plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: There was a surplus of gases available from the existing coke oven plant at Sindri. The idea was to utilise the surplus coke oven gases and also to divert those gases which were used for under-firing the coke ovens for the production of fertilisers. The gases used for under-firing had to be replaced with the lean gases, as they are called, to be produced separately in a plant. The plant for lean gas has not worked satisfactorily and its capacity has to be augmented.

Shri Morarka: May I know by what time this lean gas plant would be installed and would be run properly so that this Rs. 9 crore scheme can achieve the full target of production?

Shri Satish Chandra: The lean gas plant has been installed to cover half the quantity of the gases and therefore one of the two streams is now in production. The Technical Committee, appointed recently under the chairmanship of Dr. Hussain Zaheer and which has some other experts also is looking into this aspect. It is investigating as to how we can meet this deficiency of gases.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Industrial Estates in Delhi

***691. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cut in the Third Plan allocations for Delhi is likely to affect the plan of the administration to establish rural industrial estates; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration's scheme for Rural Industrial Estates has since been modified. According to the modified scheme, land will be acquired and allotted to Industrial Co-operatives ond private entrepreneurs for construction of factory buildings. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 12·15 lakhs has been made in the third Five Year Plan.

Art Silk Yarn

***692. { Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Art Silk Yarn is on the increase;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to meet this demand by our indigenous production;

(c) what is the present production of art silk yarn in our country; and

(d) how does this compare with the foreign art silk in quality and price?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). There has been an increasing demand for art-silk yarn. In addition to the existing capacity of 52:3 million lbs. per annum for rayon yarn and 56 million lbs. per annum for staple fibre, additional capacity either in the form of expansion of existing undertakings or new units have been licensed for 82·3 million lbs. of rayon and synthetic yarn. A capacity of 35 million lbs. of high tenacity rayon yarn suitable for the tyre cord has also been licensed. In addition, a number of schemes for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp from indigenous sources have also been sanctioned with a view to make the industry self-sufficient. The present production of rayon yarn is of the order of 46.6 m.lbs. and staple fibre is 48 m.lbs. in 1960. The *ex*-factory selling prices of indigenous rayon yarn are more than the f.o.b. prices of imported yarn. The quality compares favourably although there is much scope for further improvement.

Wind Mill for Pumping Brine on Contai Sea-shore

*695. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to instal a Wind Mill for pumping brine on Contai Sea-shore is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The original proposal was to install a wind-mill for pumping the brine on the Contai sea-shore. So far efforts made to obtain a wind-mill from indigenous sources have not been successful. In any case, the Salt Commissioner is being advised to install suitable types of pumps as an alternative and get the work started as early as possible.

ट्रैक्टर और मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनरी

*६९७. **श्री सरज पांडेय** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४९९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एन्नूर (मद्रास राज्य) में ट्रैक्टर और मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनरी बनाने के कारखाने खोलने की दशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के मेसर्स एलिस चाल्मर्स इन्टरनेशनल ने अपने २८ जुलाई, १९६१ के पत्र में पूंजी निर्गम के नियंत्रक को सूचित किया है कि मद्रास में मिट्टी हटाने के भारी उपकरण बनाने का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये पूंजी जारी करने का जो आवेदन-पत्र उन्होंने दिया है उसे फिलहाल अस्वीकार कर दिया जाय । परन्तु अमरीकी फर्म ने कहा है कि वह उस निजी ग्रुप को लाइसेंस दिये जाने में अब भी रुचि रखती है जो उनकी डिजाइन की वस्तुयें बनाने का कारखाना चलाने में समर्थ हो ।

Indian Investments in Nepal

*698. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent legislation by the Nepalese Government envisages encouragement of foreign investment by promising tax holiday for ten years and permission to repatriate 10 p.c. of the profits and 25 p.c. of the capital each year; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India is going to take steps to encourage Indian investment in the public sector to enlarge neighbourly relations with the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Nepal have been promised, and have received, financial assistance from the Government of India in implementing their development projects. The Government of India have also agreed to give Indian industrialists reasonable facilities in setting up new industries in Nepal, provided the foreign exchange required for the purpose is arranged by the Government of Nepal.

Broadcasts regarding Chinese Incursions

*699. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any broadcasts to explain India's position in connection with the Chinese incursions along its border;

(b) if so, the number of such broadcasts for foreign listeners and listeners at home; and

(c) whether there have been any broadcasts in Indian languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *For Home Listeners* (June 1960 to July 1961):

(i) Three talks in English in the series "Matters of Moment" dealing with current national and international affairs broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all Stations of All India Radio.

(ii) One talk in Hindi in the series "Aj Ke Prasang" dealing with national and international affairs broadcasts from Delhi and relayed by all Hindi Stations.

(iii) 25 programmes from various Stations of All India Radio in regional languages.

(iv) 140 items broadcast in All India Radio's news bulletins in all Indian languages.

For Overseas Listeners

(v) 56 programmes consisting of 11 short talks, 29 Reviews of Current Affairs and 16 Press Reviews were broadcast in all foreign language services of All India Radio and most of these were repeated in services for Indian Overseas in Tamil, Hindi, Konkani and Gujarati.

National Mine Safety Council

***700. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Mine Safety Council has been set up;

(b) if so, its constitution and functions; and

(c) the annual estimated cost for the maintenance of this Council?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a National Mine Safety Council, composed of representatives of employers, workers, managers and supervisory staff in mines for carrying out various measures to be adopted for safety education and propaganda in mines. The annual recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 6.82 lakhs.

फिल्म सेंसर नियम

***७०१. श्री वाजपेयी :**
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :
श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री चुनी लाल :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक फिल्म शिष्टमंडल उन से हाल ही में दिल्ली में मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के और शिष्टमंडल के बीच बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला ;

(ग) क्या फिल्म सेंसर के नियमों में कुछ रियायत करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाारधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) जी, हां । कुछ समय पहले फिल्म निर्माताओं का एक ग्रुप मुझ से मिला था और सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा निदेशों की व्याख्या के बारे में कुछ शिकायतों का ब्यौरा मुझे बताया था ।

(ख) इस विषय पर सम्बन्धित निर्माताओं और बोर्ड के साथ अभी बातचीत

चल रही है । निदेशों की व्याख्या के बारे में सावधानी से विस्तृत जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). सेंसर के नियमों को नरम बनाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । प्रश्न तो सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये निदेशों के सही और उचित अमल का है । इस विषय की पूर्ण रूप से छान-बीन की जा रही है कि जारी किये गये निदेश ठीक प्रकार से अमल में लाये जाते हैं या नहीं !

Africanisation of Services in Kenya

*702. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians in Kenya will lose their jobs due to Africanisation of services; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) We have no information to that effect. Government have so far received no representation from any Organisation on behalf of Indian Civil Servants in the employment of the Government of Kenya expressing fears on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade in Staple Fibre Yarn

*703. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade in staple fibre yarn came to a standstill in May, 1961 due to prices fixed by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of the O. & M. Division

*704. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the comments made in the Sixth Report of the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat wherein it has been reported that forty per cent of the working time of Senior and Middle level officials is taken up by meetings; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to reduce the time spent in meetings?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government recently considered various measures for strengthening administration and as a result, one of their policy decisions is that resort to Committees and Conferences should be reduced. To give concrete shape to this decision O. & M. studies are being organised to increase the effectiveness of meetings as a means of reaching decisions. This inevitably has to be a continuing programme involving detailed examination of procedures. Blanket bans would obviously be not desirable.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Plantation Industry

*705. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Housing Ministers' Conference held at Udaipur in December, 1960 recommended extending the subsidised industrial housing scheme to the plantation industry also; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government on this recommendation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

Sericultural Research Institute at Chennapatna

*706. **Shri Achar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken over the control and management of the Sericultural Research Institute at Chennapatna in Mysore;

(b) whether steps are being taken to improve it by providing better finance; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps to be taken to improve its research work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of its expansion on modern lines is under consideration of the Central Silk Board.

Industries in Kashmir

*707. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Dr. K. B. Menon:
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrialists from other States have recently been invited to start industries in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, what industries are likely to be opened?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jammu and Kashmir Government, like other State Governments, are keen on rapid industrial development of the State and would welcome industrialists from all parts of the country to set up suitable industries in the State.

(b) Among the more important industrial schemes under consideration at present by the Jammu and Kashmir Government are installation of cotton spinning mills, steel re-rolling mills, a tyre retreading plant, a cement plant. a paper mill, small powerloom units throughout the State, the modernisation of the silk filature industry, the expansion of worsted woollen yarn and the setting up of a fur producing farm with a view to increasing the fur production of the State.

Indian Staff employed by the Tanganyika Government

*708. **Shri Rajendra Singh**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken note of the reported discrimination against the Indian Staff employed by the Tanganyika Government; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government of India to safeguard the interests of its citizens employed overseas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Public Relations in Iron and Steel Industry

*709. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1844 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding taking over the industrial relations in iron and steel industry in the Central sphere; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Slum-clearance in Delhi

*710. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has convened a high level conference to consider speedy measures to grapple with the slum-clearance problem in Delhi; and

(b) if so, recommendations made and the nature of decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The conference in question was convened by the Prime Minister.

(b) The Prime Minister constituted a Committee for devising ways and means of expediting slum clearance and improvement work in Delhi. The recommendations made by the Committee are under examination.

Cloth Factories to be set up with Italian Help

*711. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for setting up of two cloth factories in Bombay by two Italian firms on a 50: 50 basis with National Rayon have been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government have no information regarding arrangements for setting up two cloth factories in Bombay by two Italian firms with Messrs. National Rayons for the manufacture of cloth.

(b) Does not arise.

Manganese Poisoning of Mine Workers

*712. Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1906 on the 8th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the committee which went into the question of manganese poisoning among the workers in the manganese mines;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) when action on those recommendations of the report which have been accepted will be initiated?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have accepted the recommendations made in the report.

(c) Action has already been initiated.

Production of Sulphur

*713. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the tests with pyrites sent to Norway have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose extensive exploitation of the pyrites deposits in Sahabad District as a result of the test; and

(d) whether these exploited pyrites will be utilised for production of sulphur in our country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Some preliminary tests were conducted at the Works of Messrs. Orkla of Norway with Amjhore Pyrites for the manufacture of Sulphur therefrom. The Orklas report on these tests have shown the need for more extensive plant scale tests before any definite conclusions can be reached. The question of sending a larger quantity of pyrites ores for further tests is at present under consideration. If these further tests prove satisfactory a detailed project report will be commissioned, and extensive exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Shahbad District would be undertaken for the production of Sulphur therefrom in the country.

Import of French Textile Machinery

*714. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the import of French textile machinery for Indian cotton mills; and

(b) if so, on what terms and for what amount?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Import of textile machinery from France has been allowed during the licensing period October—March 1960 for a total amount of Rs. 1·5 crores on deferred payment terms which are:—

(i) 10 per cent. of the F.O.B. value within six months after delivery;

(ii) Balance 90 per cent. spread over four years (in eight half yearly or four yearly equal instalments).

Prices of Cotton

*715. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous cotton stocks are piling up due to larger consumption of foreign cotton by the mills;

(b) whether the cost of the American cotton is higher by over Rs. 100 per candy than of similar varieties in India; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to avert a crisis in the Indian cotton trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) It is not correct to say that stocks of indigenous cotton are accumulating as a result of larger consumption of foreign cotton by the mills. Government, however, had received reports that there were some stocks of unsold cottons in certain areas, but these consisted largely of cottons which were either below normal in quality, or were heavily mixed with inferior quality cottons.

(b) It has been reported that certain varieties of American cotton are somewhat costlier than comparable varieties of Indian cotton, but the exact difference in price depends on a variety of circumstances.

(c) Several steps were taken by the Government to help the liquidation of unsold stocks including the release of a total quantity of 2.7 lakh bales during the current season for export, and the adoption of a liberal policy regarding the allocation of Indian cotton for consumption by the mills.

कलकते में जस्ता पिघलाने का कारखाना

*७१६. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९६१ के

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ते में जस्ता पिघलाने का कारखाना खोलने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) कारखाना चालू होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) योजना का ब्यौरा अब भी कम्पनी से मिलने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Trespassing by Pakistanis

***717. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1935 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a report has been received from the West Bengal Government on the trespass into Indian territory by a party of Pakistani policemen, surveyors and others on the 11th April, 1961;

(b) if so, what is the gist of the report; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Pakistani nationals had trespassed into Indian territory at Godagari Char, Police Station Jalangi, District Murshidabad, on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border on 11th and again on 14th April, 1961. Two of them were arrested by the Indian Police while the others managed to escape back into Pakistan in a boat.

(c) The two persons arrested were found to be Surveyors of the Pakistan Survey Department. As they were not in possession of valid travel documents they were prosecuted and convicted under the Indian Passport Act to three months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

Central Machine Tool Institute

*718. { **Shri Achar:**
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to locate the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore;

(b) whether necessary equipments and technical assistance have been procured;

(c) if so, the name of the country and the details of the arrangement made; and

(d) when the institute is expected to commence its work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A copy of the Report of the Committee set up by the Government to consider the lines on which Central Machine Tool Institute could be set up, and a copy of the Resolution published by the Government on the subject are being placed on the Table of the House today.

Bainanama Scheme

***719. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discrimination is being made against refugees and other citizens in the way of being permitted to buy land in West Bengal by way of 'bainanama' if land is being sold and the refugee is able to make such a transaction;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government refuse to pay the agricultural loan needed for the 'bainanama' scheme; and

(c) since the agricultural loan payable under this scheme is generally cheaper than the expenditure in Dandakaranya, will the refugees be permitted the right to choose their place of rehabilitation if they can transact a deed for purchase of land?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is no such discrimination and there has been no restriction on the Bainanama scheme except that after a notice has been served on a camp family for movement to the rehabilitation site, any application from it thereafter for rehabilitation assistance under the Bainanama scheme is not entertained.

Firing by Pak Troops

*720. **Shri A. M. Tariq**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the firing in the Balakot area in Jammu has been resumed by the Pakistnis recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the spot on the Indian side has been seized by the Pakistan Army; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Since the last quarter of 1960, Pakistan has been encouraging incursions across the cease-fire line by organized armed civilians in a sector of the Mendhar area. The number of incidents involving firing more than quadrupled during the first five months of 1961.

In order to protect the people from this intimidation and violence, we found it necessary to open two new police posts, one at Balakot and the other at Tarakundi.

From June 25, onward the firing on these posts from Pak. became almost continuous, until the evening of July 18 when both sides brought about a cease-fire. Pakistan resumed firing on July 25, and this firing is still continuing.

No territory near Balakot and Tarakundi has been seized by the Pakistan Army.

The question of restoring peace and tranquillity in this area is at present under discussion with the U.N. Chief Military Observer.

Joint Management Councils

*721. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Central Ministers was held in New Delhi recently regarding setting up of Joint Councils of Management in public sector concerns;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A meeting was held on 22nd February, 1961.

(b) The general policy of setting up Joint Management Councils in Public Sector undertakings was accepted. It was decided to implement the policy wherever conditions are favourable.

(c) In consultation with the concerned Ministries, the question of setting up of Joint Councils in a few selected undertakings is being pursued.

Production of Fertilizers

*722. **Shri Chuni Lal**:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1852 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the offer received from U.S. firm to produce fertilizers in India from liquid ammonia; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b): The offer from the U.S.

firm for the setting up of fertilizer plants in India utilising liquid ammonia to be produced in the Persian Gulf Area was further discussed with the representatives of the firm. They have now submitted certain revised proposals which are under examination.

Indian Chancery Building in Karachi

*723. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 916 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have paid compensation for the damage done to the Indian Chancery Building in Karachi as a result of stone throwing by demonstrators on the 25th February, 1961; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Electrical Plants

*724. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Nanjappan:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 989 on the 21st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in finalising the details of the projects for setting up of two heavy electrical plants in collaboration with Russia and Czechoslovakia and in consultation with the technical delegation which went to the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage are the projects now?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Heavy Electricals (India) Limited signed two separate agreements with Messrs, Technoexport of Czechoslovakia on the 7th June, 1961 (copies of these agreements have already been placed on the Table of the House) for the preparation of the detailed project reports for the Heavy Power equipment and High Pressure Boiler Plants to be set up in this country with technical and financial assistance from the Government of Czechoslovakia. A team of three engineers for each of the projects is being deputed to Prague for participation in the preparation of the detailed project reports of these Plants in September, 1961. The Detailed Project Reports are expected to be received by the middle of 1962.

The preliminary project report for the Heavy Electrical Plant to be established with Soviet assistance has been received and the pattern of production in the proposed plant is under discussion with the Soviet Government.

The Technical Committee, set up to make recommendations for suitable locations of these plants has submitted its recommendations to the Government and this is under examination.

Fertilizer Plant at Durgapur

*725. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 536 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether an agreement for the erection and operation of a fertilizer plant at Durgapur has since been signed; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Machine Tool Factories

*726.
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 549 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether project reports for the setting up of the two medium type machine tool factories in the public sector have since been prepared;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the same and where the factories will be located;

(c) whether the foreign collaboration arrangements for the same have since been finalised; and

(d) if so, what are the arrangements?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 85].

Fertilizer Plant in J. & K. State

1603.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 690 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a fertilizer plant based on lignite and gypsum in Jammu and Kashmir State has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The experts of the State Government are studying the technical possibilities, but have not yet arrived at any final conclusion.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Labour

1604.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1223 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Study Group for drawing up a scheme of social security for industrial labour; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Report of the Study Group on Social Security will be discussed at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference to be held in October, 1961.

Amendments to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

1605.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1225 on the 8th March, 1961 and state the stage at which the proposals are for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are still under examination.

Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan Scheme

**1606. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1227 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since prepared the Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. The Five Year Plan is still under preparation. A plan for the year 1961-62 has, however, been prepared and is being implemented.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

1607. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1253 on the 8th March, 1961 and state at what stage is the question of assuming more powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to take over industries which close down or go into liquidation on account of internal quarrel of the management?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The mater is still under consideration.

Fertilizer Plant in Assam

**1608. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1293 on the 8th March, 1961 and state the nature and details of progress since made in setting up of a fertilizer plant at Naharkatiya (Assam)?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 86].

Construction of Quarters

**1609. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals for construction of more quarters during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, number of quarters to be constructed during Third Five Year Plan (year-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The programme of construction during the Third Five Year Plan is still under consideration.

Production of Khadi in Punjab

**1610. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 432 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state the target fixed for the production of Khadi in Punjab during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): About 15.6 million yards.

भारत-चीन विवाद सम्बन्धी प्रकाशन

१६११. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत-चीन सीमा-विवाद के सम्बन्ध में वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग ने कितनी पुस्तक प्रकाशित कीं ;

(ख) इन पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं, और प्रत्येक की कितनी प्रतियां छापी गई ; और

(ग) इन में से कितनी विदेश में और कितनी भारत में निःशुल्क वितरित की गई ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (ग): जो विवरण मांगा गया है, उसका एक ब्योरा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८७]

इंग्लैण्ड स्थित उच्चायुक्त पर व्यय

१६१२. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५० से १९६० तक प्रति वर्ष इंग्लैंड स्थित भारतीय उच्चायुक्त व उसके कार्यालय पर पृथक-पृथक कितना-कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह व्यय अनुमित व्यय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार ही था ; औरीउउउ

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो व्यय बढ़ने या घटने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-३१२१/६१**]

Industrial Housing Scheme

1613. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether Maharashtra Government have utilised the entire allocation for the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Out of a sum of Rs. 926.95 lakhs allocated to the former Government of Bombay, the State Government have drawn a sum of Rs. 843.84 lakhs (including Rs. 48.40 lakhs drawn by the Government of Gujarat during 1960-61) for utilization under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Recognition of C.P.W.D. Employees' Union

1614. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 35 on the 15th February, 1961 and state the decision since taken regarding the old recognition of the C.P.W.D. Employees' Union whose registration was cancelled?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It has since been decided that the old recognition of the C.P.W.D. Employees' Union should continue.

Industrial Estates in Maharashtra

1615. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any proposals to set up new industrial estates in Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the number of such new estates proposed to be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). During the Third Five Year Plan period the Government of Maharashtra propose to set up 44 new Industrial Estates in the State.

Air-Conditioners

1616. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials working in the Ministries of Government of India are allowed the use of air-conditioners according to their status;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is a uniform rule for all the Ministries?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Because of the climatic rigours in the capital, air-conditioning of office buildings is desirable and necessary. It is more so in the recently constructed multistoreyed buildings which have low ceilings, thin walls and inadequate ventilation. Though these are designed for central air-conditioning, it is not possible to install plants because of the large expenditure in foreign exchange involved. The central plants in the North and South Blocks have also become old and less efficient. For these reasons, as a measure of limited relief, Government have been providing airconditioning units/desert coolers in the rooms of senior officials of the Ministries/Departments according to some uniform rule.

Cement Requirements of Punjab

1617. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of cement received so far from Punjab Government during 1961-62;

(b) the cement allotted to the State during the same period; and

(c) the cement actually supplied during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The demand of cement is received every quarter and accordingly allotment is made. During 1961-62, the demands, allotments and despatches are as follows:

Period	Demand	Allotment	Despatches
		(in metric tonnes)	
April-June 1961.	2,25,870	1,13,100	1,04,684
July-September 1961.	2,49,573	1,22,100	Under progress.

Visit of Indian Nationals to Pakistan and Pak. Nationals to India

1618. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan and those Pakistanis who visited India on pilgrimage from 1st January, 1961 to 31st July, 1961;

(b) how many of them did not return to their countries of origin after the expiry of their original visas; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and as soon as it becomes available, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1619. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production has increased during 1960 in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how it compares with 1959 figures; and

(d) whether any new item is to be introduced for production during 1961?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal commenced production on the 1st July, 1960 in a modest way in the Fabrication and Switchgear Departments; manufacture of Power Transformers was commenced in November, 1960 followed up by the manufacture of Static Capacitors and Thermac Welders in July 1961. The manufacture of Industrial Motor Controlgear is scheduled to commence from September next and of Traction Motors from November next. Broadly, the output so far planned for 1961-62 including the manufacture of Transformers, Switchgear (11 KV, 33 KV and 66 KV), Capacitors, Thermac Welders and Controlgear is of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores.

संवहनीय हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

१६२०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में संवहनीय हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने संवहनीय टाइपराइटरों के लिये अब तक दो योजनायें मंजूर की हैं । उनमें से एक बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में और एक छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में होगी । इन योजनाओं की वार्षिक उत्पादनक्षमता क्रमश: १८,००० और २,००० होगी । कम्पनियां अपनी स्वीकृत क्षमता के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बना सकती हैं । चूंकि सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी के स्टैंडर्ड 'की बोर्ड' के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र ही होने वाला है इसलिये हिन्दी 'की-बोर्ड' वाले संवहनीय टाइपराइटरों का बनाना आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है ।

Hypodermic Syringes

1621. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hypodermic syringes imported into India during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) which country was the main exporter of this item;

(c) whether this industry has been kept exclusively for small scale industries sector or Government have permitted or considered any scheme for large scale production by automatic machines; and

(d) if so, how many such schemes have been approved so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Statistics for the item are not available in terms of quantity. However, the value of imports into India of hypodermic syringes is as follows:—

Year	Value in '000' of Rs.
1957-58	840
1958-59	601
1959-60	893

(b) Japan.

(c) and (d). This industry has not been reserved for small scale sector. So far five (5) schemes have been approved by Government in the large scale sector and some in the small scale sector also.

Publication of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

1622. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have sent documents in original of Gandhiji's speeches, writings and letters of compilations;

(b) if so, how many such documents have been received; and

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given in this respect to Punjab?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Arrest of Hostile Nagas

1623. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hostile Nagas arrested during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). 285 Naga hostiles were arrested upto the end of May during the year 1961. Of these 190 have been released, 4 convicted and 91 are under trial.

Production of Fans

1624. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fan manufacturing units in India at present and their production capacity;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to stop further increase in the manufacturing units of fans; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of fan manufacturing units, at present, in the large scale sector are 25 and their production is 8,86,050 fans per annum. Statistics of the small scale sector are not readily available.

(b) and (c). As a result of a review of the capacity licensed so far under the Industries (D&R) Act and of the capacity cleared for foreign exchange in relation to the provisional targets under the Third Five Year Plan for different industries, the licensing of further units for the manufacture of electric fans has been banned for the period April to September, 1961. However applications will continue to be entertained for balancing purposes and from units which propose to concentrate largely on exports.

Cement Requirement

1625. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated requirements of cement in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period (year-wise);

(b) the quantity of cement that will be produced in the country in each of these years; and

(c) the steps being taken to make good the shortage in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The actual demand during 1960-61 was 10.82 million tonnes. The upward trend in demand still continues. It is therefore proposed to watch the demand during 1961-62 and consider the question of revision of target capacity at the end of 1961-62. On the basis of the schemes so far licensed/approved, the installed capacity is likely to increase as under:—

Existing capacity	9·301 million tonnes
1961-62 .	10·030 ”
1962-63 .	10·388 ”
1963-64 .	11·762 ”
1964-65	14·019 ”
1965-66 .	14·211 ”

The actual production will be about 80 to 90 per cent of capacity.

The question of licensing further capacity is under consideration. The tentative target of capacity fixed for the Third Five Year Plan is 15 million tons which would be revised upwards, if necessary.

Indian Chancery Building in Tokyo

1626. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the construction of Indian Chancery building in Tokyo; and

(b) the money spent so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). The construction work has been in progress for about 3 months. The basement and the ground floor concrete work have been completed. The building is expected to be ready by January next.

(b) The expenditure up-to-date is Rs. 3,36,000/-.

Small Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh

1627. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small industrial units established during 1960-61 for the displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available.

Ball and Roller Bearing Project

1628. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 561 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in connection with setting up of a ball and roller bearings project with Russian aid; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Imports from Asian Countries

1629. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations for having international agreements on the problem of low priced imports from Asian Countries into European Common Market Countries are being carried on; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of proposals under consideration?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Goa

1630. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Portuguese Authorities have now provided corresponding facilities for passengers on their side of the border in response to opening of two additional land routes at Lakharkot and Anmode with effect from October, 1960 by the Government of India;

(b) what is the present position with regard to restrictions on trade with Goa; and

(c) the extent to which it has been found possible to relax restrictions on trade?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, not as yet.

(a) and (c). Government have permitted limited trade with Goa, Daman and Diu, from April, 1961. Broadly speaking, only such items as are required by the people of Goa, particularly the poorer sections, such as handloom and certain varieties of mill-made textiles, drugs and medicines and minor quantities of lentils are allowed export. The import of betel-nut from Goa is also permitted.

Violation of Code of Discipline

1631. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 618 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the five complaints received by them regarding violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Of the 5 complaints, in one the workers who were responsible for violence left the colliery before action could be taken against them, in another the management withdrew the complaint while the enquiry was in progress, in the third the complaint was not established on enquiry. The remaining two complaints were of a general nature and the management could not substantiate them with particlars when asked to do so.

Efficiency Code

1632. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 653 on 28th February, 1961 and state the progress made in preparation of report on the basis of the replies received to the questionnaire regarding realising the objectives of Efficiency Code?

The Duputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) The report is under preparation.

Raw Film Project

1633. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for setting up of raw film factories during the Third Five Year Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Under the Agreement entered into with Ets. Bauchet of France (copies are available in the Parliament library) for the establishment of a plant to manufacture cinema raw film, photographic film and paper, X-ray films and other sensitized materials, a fully Government owned company has been registered by the name of 'Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., in Madras on 30th November, 1960 for implementing the project.

2. The production programme covers a number of materials coming under the following categories:

Cinema raw films	3·8	million	sq.m.	per	year
Photo films (rolls and sheets)	0·71	,,	,,	,,	,,
X-ray films	0·60	,,	,,	,,	,,
Photographic paper .	2·50	,,	,,	,,	,,
(Installed coating capacity	12.0	,,			,,

After testing and trial runs, commercial production is expected to start by December, 1962, and the targetted turnover, which is estimated at Rs. 5 crores per year will be reached during the Third Plan period.

Ceiling Fans in Government Quarters

1634. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Suply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 547 on 4th March, 1961 and state the decision taken in regard to the question of providing the second ceiling fan in two-roomed Government quarters in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The proposal has been deferred.

Dalmia Concerns

1635. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1252 on the 8th March, 1961, and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry for investigation into the affairs of Dalmia concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The Commission of Inquiry has since completed the processing of all the written statements received in reply to the "Statements of Matters" in respect of the ten companies under inquiry and the Dalmia Jain group. On the basis of the "Statement of Matters" and the written replies received from various persons and also the other voluminous mass of material available to it, the Commission has drawn up "Issues" to determine facts that are not admitted or are in dispute. These "Issues" have been announced at the Public hearing of the Commission on 9th August, 1961.

2. The Commission will shortly begin recording oral evidence to determine the issues mentioned above. A notice under rule 3 of the Central Commissions of Inquiry (Procedure) Rules, 1960, has been served on the Central Government also.

Paper Mill at Panipat

1636. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1292 on 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration agreement with a U.S.A. Firm for setting up of a paper mill at Panipat (Punjab) has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The party concerned has not yet furnished the terms of agreement with the foreign collaborators.

Export of Articles of Strategic Value to Tibet

1637. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2030 on the 21st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the investigations regarding allegations against certain Marwari firms of Kalimpong for export of articles of strategic value to Tibet in collusion with officers of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Our enquiries revealed that while certain Marwari firms of Kalimpong might have exported articles of strategic value of Tibet there was no collusion between these traders and officers of Sikkim.

Small Scale Industries around Durgapur Steel Project

1638. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1181 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a survey has been made regarding the setting up of small scale industries around the Durgapur Steel Project area; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of Textile Wage Board

1639. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board have not yet been implemented in Punjab cloth mills in Bhiwani, Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a), (b) and (c). This unit is covered by para 7 of the Government Resolution on the Textile Wage Board's Report and therefore at present it is not converable by the recommendation of the Wage Board.

Brochure Entitled "Victory of Five Principles"

1640. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1190 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have made inquiry as to the sources from which the brochure entitled "Victory of the Five Principles" has come; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The source is the People's Republic of China, and it evidently came to India from that country.

Working Journalists Act

1641. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1262 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the legislation amending the Working Journalists Act with a view to provide for payment of gratuity after 15 years' service and setting up of a special machinery for realisation of working journalists dues has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). It is proposed to discuss suggestions for amendment of the Working Journalists Acts at a tripartite meeting to be held on the 22nd instant.

Public Sector Undertakings

1642. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister **of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1273 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have watched the working of present Accounting and Costing system in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce some changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the costing and accounting system in Government companies. If so, his attention is drawn to the answer given to part (c) of the Starred Question No. 1273.

(b) In many Government companies suitable accounting and costing units are being built up.

(c) Not at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Resettlement of Squatter Families

1643. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to resettle 25000 squatter families in Delhi has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Scheme for rehousing 25000 families squatting on Government and public lands in Delhi has been entrusted to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for implementation. The Scheme contemplates provision of an open developed plot measuring about 80 square yards with a W.C., bathing platform and a raised plinth to each eligible squatter-family. One-half of the cost will be recovered from the beneficiaries, the other half being treated as subsidy except in regard to those families with an income of Rs. 250 and above, from whom full cost will be recovered.

Forged Passport Cases in Punjab

1644. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1833 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) the present position in regard to 22 cases involving forgery in passports which were pending trial in Punjab; and

(b) at what stage is the proposal to use eyelet machines for punching eyelets on the corners of photographs on passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) One case involving 44 persons, registered by the Special Police Establishment, is pending in the Court of the Special Magistrate, Ambala, for further arguments for committing all the accused to the Sessions. Latest report about the remaining twenty-one cases, pending trial in the Punjab, is still awaited from the Government of the Punjab. A statement showing the latest position of these cases will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the report from the Punjab Government.

(b) It has been decided to introduce eyelet machines for use in one or two passport offices in India as an experimental measure. These machines will be supplied to the Passport Issuing Authorities concerned as soon as they are received from abroad.

Recovery of Rent

1645. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1846 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state the stage at which is the question of recovery of rent of offices in Krishi Bhavan from the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have been asked to realise rent due from the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited.

Release of Fishermen Kidnapped by Pakistanis

1646. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1847 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state the steps taken or proposed to be taken for release of fishermen kidnapped along with their equipment by Pakistani armed policemen?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The matter was taken up by the West Bengal Government with the East Pakistan Government, who denied the allegation of kidnapping the six fishermen. They stated that the fishermen were arrested and prosecuted for fishing in Pakistani waters without permission. Their equipment was also seized.

The West Bengal Government have not accepted Pakistan's version of the incident and have asked for a further enquiry in the matter. The West Bengal Government have also pressed the East Pakistan authorities for the early release of the arrested Indian nationals along with their belongings.

Installation of Transmitters

1647. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has completed arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters;

(b) if so, the cost and power break-up of the transmitters and the names of the places selected for their installation;

(c) whether all the stations to be set up will have new buildings or some old buildings have been acquired for the purpose; and

(d) the amount to be spent on the construction of new buildings for the purpose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Arrangements for the setting up of 56 transmitters (instead of 57 originally contemplated) are in progress.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II annexure No. 88].

(c) Existing buildings will be used wherever buildings suitable for the purpose are available. New ones will be put up at other centres.

(d) About Rs. 80 lakhs.

Export Houses

1648. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 988 on the 21st March, 1961 and state the further progress made in the setting up of export houses to boost export of goods manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Government have already accorded provisional recognition to an Export House at Bombay, pending the finalisation of certain legal formalities. Four other applications are now under examination.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

1649. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in examination of the question of reorganising the Planning Commission; and

(b) the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration for changing the existing composition or structure of the Planning Commission. However, with the completion of the Report on the Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission proposes to review its internal staff requirements and arangements for future work.

Restrictions on Indians in South Africa

1650. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new restrictions have been placed on the citizenship of Indians in South Africa; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As far as Government are aware, no new restrictions have been placed on the citizenship of South Africans of Indian origin.

(b) Does not arise.

Accidents in Collieries

1651. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 2702 on the 3rd April, 1961 and 3781 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) at what stage are the prosecutions launched against the Manager, Newton Chikli Collieries, who has been held responsible for the accident in December, 1954 and the Manager of Amlabad Colliery for the accident in February, 1955; and

(b) whether these two Managers continue to hold the posts of Managers even now?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The cases are pending before the Courts.

(b) Yes.

Enforcement of Motor Transport Workers' Act

1652. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States the Motor Transport workers' Act has been enforced;

(b) the steps Government propose to take for the enforcement of the Act in other States: and

(c) the total number of workers coverd by the Act where it is enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Nil.

(b) Draft Model Rules have been framed and forwarded to the State Governments with a request to take immediate steps to frame their Rules on the basis of the draft Model Rules. The attention of the State Governments has also been invited to the requirement of the Act about bringing its provision into force before the 31st March, 1962.

(c) Does not arise.

Quarters for Singareni Collieries

1653. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for Singareni collieries company;

(b) the amount paid for the same; and

(c) what is the amount to the credit of Singareni Collieries Company in the Fund as on 31st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 562 two-roomed houses have been constructed under the housing schemes of the Welfare Organisation. 1263 two-roomed houses and 1600 single-room tenements. eventually to be converted into two-room houses are also under construction.

(b) Rs. 2,74 lakhs.

(c) The estimated balance available for expenditure in the Hyderabad coalfield on 31-3-1961 was about Rs. 37 lakhs.

Raniganj Coal Mines

1654. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine accidents Rànigani coal fields during 1957 and 1960;

(b) the number of deaths and serious injuries caused in these accidents; and

(c) the output of coal in Raniganj mines in 1957 and 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour & Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c).

	1957	1960
Nc. cf accidents		
Fatal .	48	55
Serious . .	594	1010
No. *cf persons*		
Killed . .	56	61
Seriously injured	615	1037
Output (million tonnes) .	13·9	16·3

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

१६५५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री १५ फरवरी, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या २६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी के नये केन्द्रों का स्थान चयन करने तथा अन्य तैयारियां करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (डा० केसकर) :

स्थानों का चयन : ३६ इन्स्टालेशन (Installation) के लिये नये स्थानों की आवश्यकता है। इनमें से, २६ स्थानों का अन्तिम रूप निश्चित किया जा चुका है, २० का कब्जा ले लिया गया है। शेष परियोजनाओं के लिये सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

बिल्डिंग निर्माण : १५ जगहों पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है या काम सौंप दिया जा चुका है और अन्य प्राप्य स्थानों पर प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

उपस्कर : २५ इन्स्टालेशन के लि ट्रांसमिटिंग का जरूरी सामान और मस्तूल

पहले से ही भारत में पहुंच गयें हैं और १७ के लिये आदेश दिये जा रहे हैं । बाकियों के लिये इन्डेन्ट दे दिये गये हैं ।

Visit of Shrit Sant Singh Teg to Pakistan

1656. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary based on Short Notice Question No. 17 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have made enquiries as to how Shri Sant Singh Teg, who was known for his anti-Government activities was given permission to visit Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. It has been ascertained that Shri Sant Singh Teg did not apply for the India-Pakistan Passport through the State Government concerned but obtained it from the Delhi Administration, by stating in the application form that this permanent home was in Delhi. He was granted an India-Pakistan Passport valid for one month, on post-enquiry basis.

2. It has since been established that the permanent address given by Shri Sant Singh Teg in his possport application is incorrect, and necessary action has therefore been initiated against him in accordance with the procedure laid down in the India-Pakistan Passport Regulations.

Industrial Development of U. P.

1657. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what large scale industries are likely to be established in the Public Sector in U.P. during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted any proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount likely to be sanctioned by the Centre to U.P. for the establishment of large industrial units in U.P. during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 89].

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.

1658. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial workers in Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal do not get any casual leave;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to follow the other Central undertakings in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 90].

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1659. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Works Committee or Works Council is functioning in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if not, steps taken by Government to form such Committees; and

(c) whether the Heavy Electricals Employees Union which has been recognised does not enjoy the confidence of the workers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Works Committee or a Works

Council, as such is not functioning in Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal; however, two Staff Committees, one for class III staff and the other for class IV staff are functioning since 1957 with functions similar to those of Works Committees. Under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960, which has been brought into force from 31st December, 1960 which is applicable to Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal there is provision only for the constitution of a Joint Committee and not Works Committee. The Management is pursuing the matter with the State Government for the formation of a Joint Committee and as soon as the directions of the State Government are received, a Joint Committee will be formed. The Management has recognised the Heavy Electricals Employees Union, with effect from 25th January, 1961, under the provisions of the Code of Discipline in Industry, after ensuring that this Union satisfied the conditions laid down in this behalf under the above code of Discipline in Industry. Two more Employees' Unions have been formed and have not so far been recognised by the Management as it is too early to assess which of the Unions has a majority of the staff and workers of the Bhopal factory.

रेल व सड़क परिवहन में समन्वय

१९६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **योजना मन्त्री** यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल व सड़क परिवहन में समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसने अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन देने के बाद अपने कार्य में और क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) जो अंतरिम प्रतिवेदन उस समिति ने प्रस्तूत किया था उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है ?

योजना उपमन्त्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) : (क) परिवहन नीति एवं समन्वय पर गठित समिति ने जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट फरवरी, १९६० में दी थी उसमें मुख्यत: सड़क-रेल के समन्यव की समस्याओं और समिति द्वारा इस विषय पर एकत्र की गई वास्तविक सूचना दी गई थी तथा दीर्घकालीन नीति के निर्धारण के लिए जिन बातों की आवश्यकता है उनको दर्शाया गया था । यह रिपोर्ट संसद् सदस्यों, विश्व-विद्यालयों के वाणिज्य तथा अर्थशास्त्र विभागों, योजना आयोग के अर्थ-शास्त्रियों के परामर्शदाता दल के सदस्यों और चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स आदि इस विषय से संबंधित सभी व्यक्तियों को भेजी जा चुकी है । उपरोक्त लोगों में से कुछ की टिप्पणियां समिति को प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं । समिति ने रिपोर्ट में उठाये गये विभिन्न विषयों पर स्वतन्त्र रूप से भी विस्तृत अध्यन किया है ।

समिति के विचारणीय विषयों के अनुसार इसको परिवहन के सभी तरीकों से संबंधित समस्याओं की जांच करनी है । आजकल यह समिति रेल तथा मोटर परिवहन को छोड़कर जहाजरानी, अन्तर्देशीय जलपरिवहन वायु परिवहन और बैलगाड़ी तथा नाव जैसे परम्परागत परिवहन साधनों के बारे में वास्तविक तथ्य संग्रह करने में लगी हुई है ।

(ख) समिति की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट में रेल तथा राज्यों के राष्ट्रीयकृत बस परिवहन के बीच समीति समन्वय के प्रश्न को छोड़कर कोई अन्य सिफारिश नहीं है । इस संबंध में समिति ने सरकार द्वारा कुछ समय पूर्व अपनायी गयी नीति का ही अनुमोदन किया है, जिसमें सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, १९५० के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत सड़क परिवहन प्रतिष्ठानों को निगमों में परिवर्तित करने की बात है जिसमें रेल तथा यदि संभव हो तो निजी चालक भी शामिल हों । योजना आयोग कुछ वर्षों से राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार के निगमों

के गठन करने की सलाह देता रहा है और हाल में ही उन राज्यों को फिर स्मरण कराया गया है जिन्होंने अभी तक इस निर्णय पर अमल नहीं किया है ।

Automatic Looms in Jute Industry

1661. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has submitted any scheme for introduction of automatic looms in the Jute Industry;

(b) whether such a scheme has been approved by Government;

(c) the details of the scheme;

(d) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has asked for Government loans to finance the scheme;

(e) the cost of installation of the proposed new looms; and

(f) the number of workers likely to be rendered surplus due to introduction of the new looms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No specific scheme has been received from the Indian Jute Mills Association for the introduction of automatic looms in the Jute Industry. Two types of automatic looms—"one mack" shuttleless weaving machine, and circular looms of an improved and modified design have, however, been allowed to be installed in five jute mills on an experimental basis.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The c.i.f. value of "one mack" loom is about Rs. 13,000 and that of a circular loom is Rs. 32,000. This is exclusive of the cost of installation, import duty and other incidental charges which come to about 20 per cent of the the c.i.f. value.

(f) The number of persons rendered surplus will depend on the number of automatic looms that are ultimately allowed to be installed as a result of the present experiments and the optimum working conditions of (labour loading in) the looms. Automation will however be phased in such a way as to avoid any large scale displacement of labour.

सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन

१६६२. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री ३ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२५९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (डा० केसकर): वैज्ञानिक आधार पर यह निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रस्तावित शार्टवेव ट्रांसमीटर को कुरसियोंग में लगाया जाये जो सिक्किम के नज़दीक है । इसके लिये पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से दो इमारतें पट्टे पर ले ली गई हैं । इन दोनों का कब्ज़ा आकाशवाणी को दिया जा चुका है । ट्रांसमीटर के पुरजों का पहला हिस्सा कुरसियोंग पहुंच गया है ।

Raisina Market, New Delhi

1663. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugee shopkeepers of Raisina Market, New Delhi, are being ejected;

(b) in view of the fact that this market is conveniently situated in heart of numerous offices and is found handy by large number of employees, is it proposed to maintain a small market in the area;

(c) if so, why these shopkeepers should not get alternative shops here;

(d) if not, where are the alternative sites offered; and

(e) whether they are on same terms as enjoyed by them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Raisina Road Market was put up purely as an interim arrangement and is now to be demolished to keep the site open. The shopkeepers of this Market are, therefore, required to vacate the shops.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). They were offered alternative shops in Kidwai Nagar Market, by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the terms and conditions laid down by them.

Supply of Cotton Waste Blankets in Assam and West Bengal

1664. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-supply of Cotton Waste Blankets in the States of Assam and West Bengal to previous established wholesalers;

(b) whether they are to be distributed through intermediaries set up directly by the mills; and

(c) what advantage is envisaged by this change?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is no statutory control on the distribution of cotton textiles. The Central Government have not imposed any restriction on the supply of Cotton Waste Blankets in the States of Assam and West Bengal to previous established wholesalers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allotment of Land to Dairy Kishan Chand Fire Victims

1665. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Times of India* of 2nd June, 1961 regarding the trade in the chits for allotment of land in Srinivaspuri, off ring road or near the Marginal bund across the Yamuna, to the victims of the April 20, fire devastating Dairy Kishan Chand on Bela Road and rendering about a thousand families homeless; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the transfer of the land plots in question to non-bona fide victims?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Investigations made by the Municipal Corporation, who are responsible for the implementation of the Jhuggis and Jhopris Clearance Scheme, revealed that no trade in the allotment-chits given to fire victims of the Dairy Kishan Chand area was prima-facie possible.

(b) Squatter-families have been photographed and the lease deed executed by them provides that they cannot sell, mortgage or sub-let the plot during the period of lease, without the consent of the Corporation.

Fixation of Prices in Public Sector Undertakings

1666. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norm has been set up for fixing profit making prices in the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): a) and (b). The Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are expected to function on commercial lines and make the investments made in them by Government productive. It is difficult to fix any uniform norm or standard for financial performance of the undertakings.

The pricing policy varies from commodity to commodity and generally the prices are fixed in the light of prices for similar imported commodities. The Board of Directors of each undertaking are competent to follow pricing policies keeping in view the competitive prices of such products demand and the returns to the public undertakings.

Industrial Development

1667. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major industries whose further growth is not considered necessary by Government; and

(b) what is the yearly production in these industries (to be given separately) as also the internal consumption?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Taking into account the existing capacity in the country and the capacity for which new schemes have been licensed and which are likely to materialise under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in various industries, the Government draw up from time to time lists of industries in respect of which licenses under the Act would not ordinarily be granted. A list of such industries drawn up for the period ending the 30th September, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 91]

(b) Statistics of production of selected industries of India are published monthly by the Central Statistical Organisation, Calcutta, in the "Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library No statistics of internal consumption are maintained.

औद्योगिक बस्तियां

१६६८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६१-६२ में राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों में औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या नं० एल० टी० ३१२२।६१]

Tea Export

1669. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what tentative schemes have been drawn to reach the planned target export figures of 610 million for tea;

(b) whether before drawing out the plan tea workers have been consulted in the counrty; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure on these schemes during the Third Five Year Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of the Working Group on tea industry, the production target at the end of the Third Plan has been fixed as 900 million lb. with a view to ensuring that sufficient quantities of teas are available for export after meeting the internal consumption requirements. In addition to the steps already taken for increasing production, suitable measures may have to be taken from time to time during the next five years to achieve the targets laid down in the Plan.

Some of the leading producers of tea were associated with the Working Group. Tea producers, exporters and workers are represented on the Tea Board and Schemes sponsored by them are given careful consideration by the Government. It is difficult to give a precise estimates at this stage of the expenditure on schemes which may be put in operation.

Tea promotion campaign is being intensified in foreign markets.

Labour and Tenancy Reforms Acts in Pondicherry

1670. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the Labour and Tenancy Reforms Acts of Madras State which have been applicable to the Pondicherry State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the protection of such laws is not available to the people of Pondicherry; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not making such laws applicable to Pondicherry State?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) None of the labour laws of Madras have been extended to Pondicherry State. The Malabar Tenancy Act, as applicable in parts of the District of Nilgiris (Madras State), was introduced in Mahe from July, 1958 and the Karaikal Tenants Protection Order, 1960, issued in respect of Karaikal in March, 1960.

(b) Yes, except to the extent indicated in answer to (a) above.

(c) The extension of Indian Labour Laws and further Tenancy Acts to Pondicherry State is under consideration.

Shooting by Pak Sutlej Rangers

1671. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one man was shot dead and three other smugglers were seriously injured by Pakistan Sutlej Rangers who were attempting to enter Pakistan without passport in the 1st week of June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The incident took place inside Pakistan territory on 6th June, 1961, when a party of Pakistan Sutlej Rangers ran into a batch of smugglers—both Indian and Pakistani. The two parties exchanged fire as a result of which the Rangers killed one smuggler and arrested another. The killed smuggler was a Pakistani while the arrested one an Indian. A bag containing one maund of cloves was recovered.

Handloom Industry

1672. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the findings recommendations of the working group (Study Team) set up to inquire into the working of Handloom Industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The recommendations made by the Working Group (Study Team) have been generally accepted in prniciple by the Central Government vide Resolution No. 4(15)-TEX (C)/59, dated the 5th May, 1961 published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part 1 Section 1 on 5th May, 1961.

A copy of the Resolution was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10-8-1961.

Jaigaon-Paro Road

1673. Shri Vajpayee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Jaigaon-Paro road has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the road is being constructed under the supervision of the Indian Border Road Development Board; and

(d) the progress made, if any, in the construction of other roads in the area?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No Sir, it is expected to be completed in February, 1962.

(b) The difficult nature of the terrain and the fact that the working season is, on account of the monsoon, limited to the November to May period.

(c) No, Sir, it is being constructed with the assistance of the C.P.W.D.

(d) Survey work is being carried on for the construction of other roads.

Indo-Pak Border Agreement

1674. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Pakistan Border Agreement reached in January, 1960 has been fully implemented with regard to the Punjab Border; and

(b) the areas that were exchanged on the Punjab border as a whole and in the Ferozepur District especially?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving particulars of the territories exchanged between India and Pakistan on the Punjab border consequent on the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Border Agreement of January, 1960 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-3123|61]. This statement also includes the areas which had been in wrongful possession of the two countries since Partition and which also were exchanged.

Allotment and Transfer of Government Built Properties

1675. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4699 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any case has been brought to the notice of his Ministry in which a property allotted and transferred in the name of one person in lieu of his compensation claim has been retransferred to his younger brother who is a non-claiment as he had already been paid compensation in the shape of a land;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government's refusal to interfere in this case as laid down under section 33 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954; and

(c) whether the decision of the Settlement Commissioner regarding retransfer of property which stands in the exclusive name of one person to whom it has been given in lieu of his due compensation, is in conformity with the Government policy of not interfering in family disputes arising out of allotment of Government-built property?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Although the general policy of the Government is not to interfere in family disputes arising out of allotment and transfer of pool properties, in one particular case the Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner sitting in his judicial capacity chose to interfere and passed an order which was neither perverse nor biased. As it was a judicial pronouncement and did not involve any miscarriage of justice, the Central Government did not think it proper to set aside this order under Section 33 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Abduction of Indian Women by Pak Soldiers

1676. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news headed "Five Indian Women in Pakistan bazar abducted by Pakistani Soldiers" published in *Ananda Bazar*

Patrika (Bengali Daily) on the 30th April, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On April 4, 1961, eight Indian women of village Palihar, P. S. Raiganj, District West Dinajpur, while collectng fuel in the border area inadvertently strayed into Pakistani territory and were arrested by the Pakistan Police for illegal trespass. All the women were, however, later discharged and returned to India. This was a case of inadvertent trespass and therefore arrest and not of abduction, as reported by the newspaper.

Export of Elephants

1677. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the population of elephants in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have been exploring possibilities and desirability of exporting the elephants; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Government have received no information on the subject.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. Some elephants are however exported every year.

Port and Dock Workers

1678. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement by the Organising Secretary of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation made on or about the 21st April, 1961 charging Government of having gone back on its promise of providing a subsidy to the Bombay Dock Labour Board for housing port and dock workers and advancing certain other demands of these workers including those for enhancement of retirement benefits and increased allowance; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government towards these demands?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The reference is presumably to the resolution passed at a rally of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay held on 26-4-61 which related to these matters.

(b) The position is as follows:—

(i) *Subsidy to Dock Labour Boards for housing.*—No promise was made that the benefits of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers would be extended to the workers of the Bombay Dock Labour Board. The question of framing a suitable aided housing scheme for the workers of the Boards is under consideration.

(ii) *Enhancement of Retirement Benefits.*—The Bombay Dock Labour Board has already liberalised the retirement benefits by treating the balance of 50 per cent. of dearness allowance also for purposes of Provident Fund and Gratuity.

(iii) *Increase of Dearness Allowance.*—The Bombay Dock Labour Board has already decided to increase the dearness allowance on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council

1679. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry**

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2882 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Trade Mission of the Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council has submitted a report on their visit on return to India;

(b) if so, what were their main recommendations|observations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The report has not yet been received by the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Research Institute in Tokyo

1680. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Research Institute for the study of industrial and economic conditions in Asia and Africa has been set up in Tokyo;

(b) if so, what are the main subjects of the study at the Institute; and

(c) how India is collaborating in the study and research work of the Institute?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Its objects are to conduct basic studies, and collect Library materials in respect of politics, economics, Law etc. of Asian and other under developed countries.

(c) It is a Japanese Institution and the question of our collaboration does not arise.

Swahili Unit of A.I.R.

1681. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular member on the staff of Swahili Unit of the External Services;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the reasons for the discharge or resignation of the old Unit; and

(d) the details of the arrangements made for broadcasting in the absence of a regular unit?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). The Swahili Unit of the External Services Division of All India Radio is at present functioning with one Staff Artist. Two other members of the staff of the Unit left All India Radio, one in April and the other in June, 1961 after completing their term of contract, as they wanted to return to Africa. Efforts are being made to recruit suitable staff for the Unit. Meanwhile Swahili knowing persons locally available have been engaged for carrying on the translation work of the unit on a casual basis.

"Troika" Policy

1682. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the meaning of the "TROIKA" policy or three-man directorate propounded by the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. particularly during Vienna meetings recently; and

(b) the Indian stand regarding the "TROIKA" policy of the U.S.S.R.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Since the 15th General Assembly Session, Soviet spokesmen have suggested that absolute impartiality and objectivity towards different States is not humanly possible for any individual and the need for it in the direction of international organisations, therefore, requires the replacement of a single head of the Secretariats of such organisations by a tripartite directorate representing what they call the three main political groupings in the world today. Such a directorate has been described in Russian as the Troika meaning a carriage drawn by three horses. The Soviet Premier is reported to have

urged the suggestion during the meetings with the American President in Vienna particularly in the context or an organisation to ensure observance of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions.

(b) The Government of India feel that the executive of an international organisation should be able to function effectively without pulling in different directions but should also keep in view the impact of various forces in the world.

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१६८३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे संलग्न कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने अनुभाग है और उनमें ऐसे कितने अनुभाग है जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहुसंख्या है ; और

(ख) कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

श्रम उपमन्त्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) (१) ८० । (२) ३४ ।

(ख) ३ ।

राज्य सरकारों को हिन्दी में भेजे गये परिपत्र

१६८४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण** मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश की सरकारों को आवास योजनाओं के बारे में पत्र तथा परिपत्र हिन्दी में भेजने की उचित व्यवस्था कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण उपमन्त्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). अभी केवल उन पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजे जाते हैं, जो हिन्दी में आते हैं । इन चार राज्य सरकारों को भेजे जाने वाले पत्रों और परिपत्रों का हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजना अभी तक आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि आवास योजनाओं के विषय में इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले सब संचारण (कम्यूनिकेशन) अंग्रेजी में होते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन तथा कार्यान्विति प्रभाग

१६८५. श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन तथा कार्यान्विति प्रभाग द्वारा १९६१ में अब तक कितने मामले तय किये गये ; और

(ख) क्या यह प्रभाग मालिक और मजदूरों के सम्बन्धों को अच्छा बनाने के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रहा है ?

श्रम उपमन्त्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जनवरी, १९६१ से जुलाई, १९६१ तक ३९६ ।

(ख) और कामों के अलावा यह प्रभाग इस बात पर नजर रखता है कि अनुशासन संहिता पर अमल हो जो कि कर्मचारियों और नियोजकों के आपसी संबंधों को अच्छा बनाने का एक विशेष प्रयत्न है ।

जरनल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड

१६८६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जरनल आफ इन्डस्ट्री एंड ट्रेड

(उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका) पर सरकार को कुल कितना वार्षिक व्यय करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) जरनल की कितनी प्रतियां अधिकारियों और अन्य लोगों में बिना मूल्य के बांटी जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस पत्रिका का हिन्दी संस्करण भी अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ छापा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का दोनों संस्करण एक साथ छापने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जरनल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड तथा उसके परिशिष्टों के कागज और छपाई पर १९६० में कुल मिलाकर १,५१,३५० रु० खर्च हुये हैं ।

(ख) सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९२]** के अनुसार इसकी २,४०० प्रतियां बिना मूल्य बांटी जाती हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, हिन्दी में उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका भारत में परिचालन के लिये प्रतिमास निकाली जा रही है । इसकी अधिकांश सामग्री वही होती है जो जरनल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड में प्रकाशित होती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय दूतावासों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली सामग्री

१६८७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से पत्रों के फार्म और रबड़ की मुहरें जो कि भारत के विदेशों में स्थित दूतावासों में प्रयोग की जाती हैं, वे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में है ;

(ख) क्या यह सामान भारत से भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी मात्रा में ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण उपमन्त्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Welfare of Labour in Coffee Industry

1688. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Board has not been taking active interest in the welfare of labour engaged in the industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Coffee Board makes specific provision in its annual budgets (for being utilised) for labour welfare measures. The amounts so set apart are allocated to the three chief coffee growing states of Mysore, Madras, and Kerala for being spent on the welfare of workers employed in coffee plantations in those states.

कपड़े की मिलें

१६८९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २३ फरवरी, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मिलों के नाम क्या है जिनका प्रबन्ध खराब पाये जाने के कारण उन्हें अधिकृत नियंत्रकों को सौंप दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या अधिकृत नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति के पश्चात् मिलों के प्रबन्ध में सुधार हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) निम्नलिखित छः कपड़ा मिलों के लिए

अधिकृत नियंत्रक नियुक्त किये गये थे :—

(१) एथर्टन वैस्ट एण्ड कं० लिमिटेड, कानपुर ।

(२) दि माडल मिल्स, नागपुर लिमिटेड, नागपुर ।

(३) अजुध्या टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।

(४) एडवर्ड मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, ब्यावर (राजस्थान) ।

(५) मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड, भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) ।

(६) हठीसिंह मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद ।

(ख) हठीसिंह मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने न्यायालय में कानूनी कार्यवाई चलने के कारण अधिकृत नियंत्रक के अन्तर्गत कार्य करना शुरू नहीं किया है । अजुध्या टैक्सटाइल मिल्स का प्रबन्ध 'मालिकों' के हाथों में वापस दे दिया गया है । शेष चार मिलों का प्रबन्ध अधिकृत नियंत्रकों के अधीन आने से सुधर गया है ।

Copper and Zinc Requirement

1690. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper and zinc needed for factories in West Bengal during 1960-61;

(b) whether it was given in full; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is not possible to make any accurate assessment.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to meet the demand of each factory in full due to shortage of foreign exchange.

Prices of Kuth

1691. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Indusry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Kuth (a medicinal root) have come down very steeply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the main cash crop of the tribal people of India bordering Tibet;

(c) whether Government propose to stabilise these prices by pooling the commodity of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to save these farmers from ruination;

(d) whether any representation has been made to the Prime Minister on this subject by the Lahaul farmers during his recent visit to Manali; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Kuth Oil

1692. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments for the extraction of oil from Kuth herb have been successfully completed and what is the price which the Kuth oil fetches in the home and foreign market respectively;

(b) whether Government propose to set up oil extraction plants in the border hill districts of Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to help the people of these areas; and

(c) the cost of installing such plants and the income accruing therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Successful experiments have been carried out in the laboratory and a pilot plant has also been developed. Data relating to the internal and external price of the oil is not readily available. It is, however, learnt that the delectonised oil obtained during the pilot plant trials has been sold to Continental and American parties at Rs. 300—400 per lb. The consumption of this oil in our country is, at the moment, very limited. The National Research Development Corporation has decided to set up an experimental unit for departmental working at the National Chemical Laboratories, Poona. When an appreciable demand for this oil has been created, the question of setting up extraction plants will be considered. The cost of capital equipment for a plant capable of extracting five tons of roots per annum is estimated at about Rs. one lakh. The economics of the scheme have yet to be worked out.

Ladakhi Traders

1693. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ladakhi Traders have decided to go to western Tibet for trade; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 contains provisions for the visit of traders from India, including Ladakh, to Tibet. Accordingly upto July 25, 1961, 168 customary and 89 petty traders are reported to have Left Ladakh for Tibet for Purposes of trade.

(b) The Government continue to provide the usual facilities to the traders.

All India Radio Broadcasts to Tibet

1694. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese are systematically jamming Indian radio broadcasts to Tibet; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese are using the same frequencies as the Official Indian radios?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is not sure whether the disturbance caused by Chinese broadcast are purposely done or not.

(b) Some of the frequencies used by Chinese authorities are either common or close to ours.

Visit of Pakistani Nationals to India

1605. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India from the 1st March, 1961 to 31st July, 1961 month-wise; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 93].

Central Government Employees in Chandigarh

1696. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in the Chandigarh city;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Educated Unemployed

1697. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, intermediates and graduates registered in the Live Register of the employment exchanges in the year 1961 as on the 31st July, 1961; and

(b) the number of each category of persons among them who were given employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Information as on 31st July, 1961 is not available as it is collected on quarterly basis.

Category	Number on the Live Register as on 30th June, 1961	Number placed in employment during January—June, 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Graduates	50,670	8,760
Intermediates	69,740	8,382
Matriculates	4,47,137	51,587
TOTAL . .	5,67,547	68,639

Cottage Industries in Punjab

1698. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial help given by the Central Government to the Punjab State for the development of Cottage Industries during 1959-60 and 1960-61 has been fully utilised;

(b) if so, the names of the industries developed during the same period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Handloom Industry in Punjab

1699. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Punjab Government for giving assistance to handloom industry in the State during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 94].

(c) Schemes enumerated at S. Nos. 1 to 14 of the Statement in reply to part (b) of the question are continuing schemes which can be sanctioned by the State Government without reference to the Central Government. Schemes mentiond at S. No. 17 and 19 have been cleared and the remaining four schemes are under consideration.

दिल्ली के गांवों में रेडियो सेट

१७००. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली ग्राम पंचायतों के बार-बार प्रार्थना करने पर भी गांवों में दिये गये रेडियो अभी तक उन्हें हस्तांतरित नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन पंचायतों को यह भी शिकायत है कि इन रेडियो सेटों का सार्वजनिक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी, नहीं । रेडियो सेट लगाने के लिये पंचायतों से जितनी भी प्रार्थनायें प्राप्त हुई हैं, उन सभी पर गौर

किया गया है और गांवों में पंचायतों द्वारा बताये गये स्थानों पर रेडियो सेट लगा दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी तमाम शिकायतों की सावधानी से छान्-बीन की जाती है और शिकायत मिलते ही कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Rubber Plantation Industry

1701. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has applied for sanction to import high-yielding variety of clonal seeds (Rubber) from Malaya for the development of rubber plantation industry;

(b) whether sanction has been accorded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tyres for Kerala State Electricity Board

1702. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of tyres required per month for the Kerala State Electricity Board;

(b) whether the whole required quantity is supplied;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for the supply of adequate number of tyres to the State Electricity Board?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have not received any indent from the Kerala Government or from the Kerala State Electricity Board, indicating the number of tyres required by the Board per month. Annual rate contracts are concluded with the Tyre Manufacturing Companies in India by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for supply of tyres to a large number of Direct Demanding Officers of Central Government and State Governments, who wish to operate against the rate contracts. The Direct Demanding Officers obtain their requirements of tyres from the Tyre Companies by placing on them directly Supply Orders. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals will render all possible assistance to the State Government if and when an indent for supply of tyres is received by them.

बनियान-मोजों आदि का निर्यात

१७०३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि होजरी के सामान का निर्यात पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कम हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस मात्रा में यह निर्यात कम हुआ है और इसको बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है;

(ग) वर्ष १९४८ से १९६० तक होजरी के सामान के निर्यात के क्या आंकड़े हैं और किन-किन देशों ने भारत से होजरी का सामान लिया है;

(घ) भारत सरकार अपने प्रतिरक्षा और पुलिस विभाग के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितना होजरी का सामान खरीदती है; और

(ङ) किन एजेन्सियों के द्वारा सरकार यह होजरी का सामान ले रही है और इसमें छोटे पैमाने के यूनिटों द्वारा कितना माल खरीदा गया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) १९५८ के बाद से निर्यात में १० प्रतिशत के लगभग कमी हो गयी है। होजरी के सामान के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनायें चला रही है। इन योजनाओं के अधीन होज्री का सामान बनाने वालों और निर्यातकों को कुछ आधारभूत कच्चे माल और सहायक पदार्थों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है जिससे सामान की किस्म में सुधार किया जा सके और अन्तरांष्ट्रीय बाजारों में उनके मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक रह सकें।

(ग) भारत से होजरी के निर्यात सम्बन्धी विश्वस्त आकड़े १९५७ से आगे के ही उपलब्ध हैं। ये आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

	मूल्य लाख रुपयों में
१९५७	९०.६
१९५८	११०.६
१९५९	१०४.४
१९६० . .	९२.०

होजरी के सामान का निर्यात लगभग सभी जगहों को किया गया है।

(घ) १९५९–६० को छोड़ कर सरकार ने पिछले चार वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष २० लाख रुपये का यह सामान खरीदा है। १९५९–६० में यह लगभग ११.५ लाख रु० का खरीदा था।

(ङ) सामान की खरीद अधिकांश रूप से छोटे पैमाने के कारखानों से की जाती है किन्तु उनसे खरीदे गये माल के वास्तविक परिमाण के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Export of Sea Food and Frog Legs

1704. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the export of sea food and frog legs; and

(b) if so, the estimated foreign exchange to be earned from it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) India has been traditionally exporting various forms of sea food. Export of frozen frog legs and prawns have, however, assumed importance recently.

(b) In view of the fluctuations in the trade and the development of fishing industry in consuming countries, it is not possible to estimate accurately the foreign exchange to be earned from this item. Nevertheless, attempts are to be made to increase the exports of fish from Rs. 6 crores at the end of the Second Plan to Rs. 12 crores annually by the end of the Third Plan period.

Media Government Colony

1705. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugees sent to Media Government colony, 24 Parganas, were not given any sanitary loan and that their household plots were less than 10 cottahs of land;

(b) whether it is proposed to grant these;

(c) how many tube wells were sunk and are in working order;

(d) how far the bridge over Khaturia Baur is being taken by State Government and when work will begin; and

(e) how far the poultry scheme has been implemented?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Media Colony is a rural colony and as such the displaced persons settled there are not eligi-

ble for loans for construction of sanitary latrines. The displaced persons purchased plots of 6 cottahs each from the land owner direct but subsequently the State Government acquired the land in the interest of the settlers.

(b) No.

(c) 30 tube wells have been sunk in this colony, out of which 27 are reported to be in working order.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

(e) No poultry scheme has been sanctioned for the Media colony. A duck multiplication scheme was, however, sanctioned for Gobardanga near Media in 1958. As the scheme could not be implemented due to difficulties in acquisition of land, the sanction was cancelled. A revised scheme has recently been prepared by the State Government and a fresh sanction is expected to be issued shortly.

Transfer of Workers from West Bengal P.W.D.

1706. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2484 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of workers who were transferred from the West Bengal P.W.D.;

(b) the year in which they were transferred;

(c) the number of such workers who have been retired from service; and

(d) whether the benefit will also be given to those workers who have retired from service?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The matter is uder consideration.

Indian Immigrants to U.S.A.

1707. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly quota of Indian immigrants to the U.S.A.;

(b) whether it is likely to be increased; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The annual quota of Indian immigrants to the U.S.A. is 100.

(b) and (c). We have no information.

महाराष्ट्र में गोआ निवासी

१७०८. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य राज्यों में कितने गोआ निवासी रह रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : चूंकि भारत में गोआवासियों को जरूरी तौर पर रजिस्टर कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसलिये भारत में या अलग-अलग राज्यों में उनकी कुल जनसंख्या के सही आंकड़े सुलभ नहीं हैं। फिर भी, यह अनुमान है कि गोआ, दमन और ड्यू से आये हुए लगभग २,५०,००० लोग भारत में रह रहे हैं और इनमें से लगभग ५० प्रतिशत बम्बई में हैं ।

अल्कोहल के कारखाने

१७०९. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में किन राज्यों में अल्कोहल के कारखाने खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) एकन्दरी में इन कारखानों के लिये कितनी धन राशि रखी गयी है; और

(ग) क्या रतलाम के अल्कोहल के कारखाने में निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) अल्कोहल बनाने के लिये औद्योगिक कारखाने देश के विभिन्न भागों में शीरे, जोकि इसका आवश्यक कच्चा माल होता है, के कुल उपलब्ध परिमाण को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थापित किये जायेंगे । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने आसवन कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे इसके बारे में कोई राज्यबवार अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ज्ञात हुआ है कि रतलाम के अल्कोहल कारखाने के लिये स्टोर्स, वर्कशाप और कल्याण कार्य की इमारतों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और कारखाने की इमारत बनाने के लिये टेण्डर मांगे गये हैं ।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बसाये गये शरणार्थी

१७१०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने शरणार्थी परिवारों को अभी तक बसाया नहीं गया; और

(ख) राजस्थान में शरणार्थियों को पुनर्वास के लिये दिये गये ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्ति काफी हद तक बसाये जा चुके हैं । जब तक प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवार की संगणना नहीं हो जाय तब तक कोई भी स्पष्ट जानकारी देना असंभव है ।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के ऋण हैं जोकि भिन्न-भिन्न समय पर दिये गये थे । यदि जानकारी किसी विशेष प्रकार के ऋण के बारे में चाहिये तो वह दी जायेगी ।

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों के दावों का भुगतान

१७११. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये कितने शरणार्थियों के दावों का भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(ख) कितनों को अभी भुगतान करना बाकी है;

(ग) अब तक इस पर कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है;

(घ) पुनर्वास मंत्रालय अपना काम कब तक करता रहेगा;

(ङ) क्यासरकार अब भी नये दावे स्वीकार कर रही है;

(च) पाकिस्तान से आये कितने शरणार्थियों ने झूठे दावे पेश किये थे; और

(छ) उन शरणार्थियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जून, १९६१ तक पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के ४.९३ लाख विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकर दिया जा चुका था ।

(ख) ९,६०४ ।

(ग) १५६.५९ करोड़ रुपये ।

(घ) पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी ज़ोनों की अवशिष्ट समस्याओं का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय कब बन्द होगा, इस बारे में निर्णय उसके उपरांत ही किया जायेगा ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

(च) १२११ (११८८ ज़मीन के बारे में और २३ शहरी जायदाद के प्रतिकर सम्बन्धी) ।

(छ) यह मामले पुलिस को दे दिये गये हैं। जमीन अलाटमेंट अफसर, जालन्धर को अनुदेश दिया गया है कि उस जमीन की अलाटमेंट को रद्द कर दिया जाये जो कि जाली दावों के आधार पर किये गये हों।

Export of Bullocks to Pakistan

1712. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposed to export bullocks worth rupees five lacs to Pakistan in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, 1960—62, 'Livestock' worth Rs. 5 lakhs are to be exported to Pakistan. This may include export of bullocks also.

Exports of livestock from India are to be made through the National Livestock Committee on payment in Indian rupees under the Special Payments Arrangements between the two countries.

Water tap etc. for Class IV Staff Quarters on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

1713. { **Shri Ram Garib:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Class IV staff quarters in Block No. 85, on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi, there is a provision of only one water tap for every thirty quarters;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to provide more taps in the area;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal to demolish these quarters has been shelved for the present; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to electrify these quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There is one water tap for about thirty six quarters.

(b) to (d). It is not proposed to provide more taps for these quarters or electrify them as these fall in Phase I of the programme of re-development of the D.I.Z. area, which is under consideration.

India Electric Works Ltd.

1714. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Turner Hoare has been appointed as agent of India Electric Works Ltd. after it was taken over by Government;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that about 27,000 fans have accumulated in godowns at Calcutta;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose of the fans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. were appointed as the Sole Selling Agents in India for electric fans produced by the India Electric Works Ltd. after the management of the company was taken over by Government. Sales to Government under the D.G.S. & D. Rate Contracts or outside it and to the other Public Agencies, however, remained the responsibility of the company under the arrangement.

(b) and (c). The number of fans not disposed of is much less than 27,000. Some stocks have accumulated as the selling agents have not been able to lift the stocks promptly and also due to the seasonal drop in the demand.

(d) The agency arrangement with Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. Ltd. has been terminated with effect from 1st August, 1961 and the Company has undertaken direct sales of the fans to the private trade with a view to clear the stock.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Small Scale Industries

1715. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4685 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the sub-committee which was set up by the Standing Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board to look into the shortage of controlled raw materials in the country for the Small Scale Units has submitted any interim suggestions in the matter;

(b) when the sub-committee is expected to submit its report; and

(c) what further steps have, in the meantime, been taken by Government to meet the shortage of controlled raw materials?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Sub-Committee is expected to submit its report to the Small Scale Industries Board by the middle of September, 1961.

(c) In addition to the steps already taken, as indicated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4685 during the current period *i.e.*, April-September, 1961, allocation for copper and zinc to small scale industries has been increased. 11,800 tons of copper and 12,050 tons of zine have been allocated during period to the small scale industries against 8,673 tons of copper and 6060 tons of zinc allocated during the period, October, 1960 to March, 1961.

Cement for Madras

1716. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of cement in Madras State in spite of the 4th Unit, namely, Madras Cements at Thulukkapatti having gone into production;

(b) if so, the extent of scarcity; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the deficit and exercising price control?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The allotment of cement to different states is made on the basis of the total demand and estimated production in the country and priorities among different demands and not on the basis of production and demands in a particular State. The present difference between demand and allotment of cement to Madras is 4,123 tonnes per month.

In order to meet the overall deficit in the country, several schemes both for establishment of new units and expansion of existing factories have been approved for a further capacity of 6·174 million tonnes per annum. Besides, assistance is provided to the existing cement factories to maximise production. The control on retail selling price of cement in Madras is excercised by the State Government under Madras Cement Control Order.

Bharat Sevak Samaj in Punjab

1717. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Punjab as grants during 1961 so far; and

(b) the details of the work done during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No grant has been given by the Planning Commission to the Bharat Sevak Samaj specifically earmarked for Punjab during 1961, so far. The Commission is giving grant to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Lok Karya Kshetra programme. Out of this the amount spent in Punjab is Rs. 10,500.

(b) No precise information is yet available.

Tea Plantation in Punjab

1718. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of tea plantation in Palampur of Punjab in 1960-61;

(b) whether it has increased from the previous year; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 8069.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

1719. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the collection received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund during the period from 1st April, 1961 to the 31st July, 1961; and

(b) the amount granted for each of the relief works during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The collections received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund during the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st July 1961 have amounted to Rs. 8,55,327.53 nP.

(b) A statement showing disbursements made out of the Fund during the same period is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 95]

Work and Orientation Centres in Punjab

1720. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Work and Orientation Centres in Punjab; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Centres during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Three, one each at Ludhiana, Rohtak and Patiala.

(b) No.

Workers' Education Centres in Punjab

1721. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Workers' Education Centres in Punjab during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) If the Hon'ble Member has in mind Regional Workers' Education Centres, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Education for displaced Persons in Punjab

1722. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent on all types of educational institutions for displaced persons in Punjab during 1961 so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No grant has so far been sanctioned to any educational institution in Punjab during the financial year 1961-62.

Export of Sillimanite

1723. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recently demanded that the export of Sillimanite Ore should be liberalised; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Suggestions were made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for discussion at the Meeting of the Export Promotion Advisory Council held in March, 1961.

(b) Restrictive Policy for the export of Sillimanite has been necessitated in view of our industrial requirements *vis-a-vis* reserves. However, besides the normal quota of 5,000 tons for 1961, *ad-hoc* quotas have been allowed to cover firm commitments. The target of export for Sillimanite thus comes to 10,000 tons for 1961, this approximates to the highest exports of Sillimanite since 1954. The present restrictions, therefore, do not hamper the export of Sillimanite.

Export of Ferromanganese

1724. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had of late complained that the export of ferromanganese was being pushed out of foreign markets because of the uncompetitive prices and had suggested certain measures to Government for promotion of export of this item;

(b) if so, what measures were suggested by the Federation; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Some suggestions were received at the last Meeting of the Export Promotion Advisory Council regarding reduction in Railway freight rate and supply of cheap electricity.

(c) In order to assess the quantum of help that would be necessary from the export promotion angle, the producers of ferromanganese have been requested to furnish the data regarding cost of production etc. so that an analysis could be made of the problem involved *vis-a-vis* the international ruling prices.

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

APPREHENSION OF ALLEGED SPY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two Adjournment Motions both relating to the same matter, from Shri Vajpayee and Shri Hem Barua. There is also a Calling Attention Notice from Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. She is not here. The subject of the Adjournment Motion, as given by Shri Vajpayee, reads as follows:

> "The discovery of a sinister espionage ring which maintanied contacts inside the Army and an agent whereof has been apprehended at Bareilly on August 17th with documents revealing that he was in close touch with saboteurs in Kashmir."

There is also a Calling Attention Notice on the subject by Shrimati Maimoona Sultan. What is the position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I shall place before the House such information as I have. I might, to begin with, say that from the information thus far we have received that this has no connection with spying or any connection with any foreign country. Of course, we cannot be absolutely positive, but thus far, this is the information about a man who is a confirmed cheat, who has been to prison several times for cheating and smuggling, and who, because he was employed orginally in some very, very subordinate capacity—I think he was an orderly at one time in the Army to an officer—got hold of some uniforms and cards, etc. He usually tries to get money out of military people; because of his posing as some kind of officer, it is a bad case of cheating in so far as we know. But this is only a preliminary information.

He himself has given a statement to the police yesterday, I believe, saying that his father was a Havildar in the Royal Garhwal Rifles and retired in 1947. He joined the Army Headquarters as a messenger in 1949 in the E Block Sanitary Wing and in the period up to 1951 worked as an orderly of Gen. Cariappa. His regimental Number was such and such. He was discharged in 1951 but was re-recruited on Gen. Cariappa's recommendation at Lansdowne the same year by one Col. Puar. After training for six months he was posted to M. T. Section, Meerut. His regimental number then was such and such. Subsequently he was transferred to Ferozepur and then to Jhansi and was discharged in 1956. He could not find a job and so he took to smuggling. This is his own statement. He took to smuggling in 1957 along with one Ramesh Chandra of East Vinay Nagar, Delhi. He was arrested for smuggling opium in 1955 at Saharanpur and sentenced to one year's regirous imprisonment. He was again arrested at Lansdowne under section 171. I.P.C. and served a brief sentence. After coming out, he was arrested at Dahnpur in District Bijnor in 1961. In June, 1961, he was arrested in Delhi under section 468 I.P.C. but was acquitted. He has been posing in these areas as an army security officer and extracting money from army personnel. He got identity cards, which have been recovered, printed at the Fine Arts Press, Hewett Road, Lucknow. In July he had come across one Rama Shankar of Kotah Bundi and he helped him in his activities. From the documents recovered from him, there is a paper on which he has written the details of Ranbir Singh Sehgal's case which he says he copied down from the *Tribune*.

It appears that the man is a cheat and he is impersonating. He has not mentioned any contact with Pakistan. Of course, his statement may or may not be correct; if his statement is correct, that he has been in jail a number of times, his connection with foreign countries appears to be unlikely, though we are further enquiring into the matter. That is all the information I have got.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I submit that the Bareilly police has claimed that they have recovered some papers from this cheat? These papers show that this man has collaborated with certain Pakistani saboteurs. May I know if the information given by the hon. Prime Minister was received from the Bareilly police or from the Army, and are we to go by the statement of the impostor or by the information from the Government sources?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The information I have received is from Defence, from the Central Intelligence Bureau. We telephoned to Bareilly. The District Magistrate was not available. The Assistant District Magistrate knew nothing about it. At any rate, he said he is enquiring and will let us know as soon as he comes to know anything about it. We have been approaching the necessary persons since this morning, because we have not heard of this. It may well be, as it sometimes happens, that some police officer concerned in Bareilly has dramatised this rather, to gain importance! It is possible, of course.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have listened to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister on this matter. But then there is another thing. A man belonging to this gang of this orderly was responsible for disorderly behaviour. He, with a pistol, went to the officer and told him at the point of the pistol that the papers which he recovered from this man should be returned. Whether he is an impostor or a man connected with some foreign country is a different matter. But that man threatened the officer to give the papers back to him. This establishes the fact that this man has a very deep-seated ring, whatever it might be, all over the country.

The statement also reveals the fact that whatever it might be, the tentacles have been spread out even to the capital city. We are concerned about this thing. On a previous occa-

[Shri Hem Barua]

sion, it was revealed that some of our citizens were actively connected with some espionage work in this country and there is information that our country, especially the border areas, are honeycombed with secret societies and espionage activities by people who indulge in anti-Indian or anti-national activities. I want the Prime Minister to find out the position.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members to see that our country is as safe as possible. But on every occasion, we ought not to import any element of anxiety as to what all has happened or what may possibly happen hereafter. We are only concerned with this point, which has now arisen. The Prime Minister has given a full and complete statement and in addition to that he has made enquiries. This Adjournment Motion is based on a report in the *Hindustan Times*. No doubt the report says that the police have found some papers on some person which show that that person was in touch with saboteurs in Kashmir. The Prime Minister was asked to give information about this, and he has said that he has been able to receive no such information, notwithstanding the fact that........

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated all the facts that I have been able to get hold of since this morning, and they are from our Central Intelligence Bureau chiefly and partly from Defence. And we are trying to get into touch with the Uttar Pradesh Government, with Bareilly. I have stated that we could not get anything till now from them because the Assistant District Magistrate does not know anything about it. Apparently, this is less known in Bareilly than in Delhi at the present moment, because of the headlines, etc., in the newspapers. I cannot deny anything. The enquiry is proceeding, and I do not think we need rush to conclusions because of the headlines in the press.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a complete statement by the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Further enquiries will be made.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The hon. Prime Minister just stated that it is conceivable that a police official in Bareilly was tending to dramatise or alternately, it is possible that the reports are absolutely baseless and purely sensational. In that case, will the House be told what was the truth and will proper aciton be taken either against this kind of sensational report on the part of the reporter or against the police official? It is an alarmist report.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I agree with the hon. Member that an alarmist report without due enquiry should not be printed. I entirely agree, but I cannot say off-hand in such circumstances what action should be taken, except to deplore such exhibitionism, if I may say so. Obviously this will be enquired into fully. They are enquiring into it fully and if any relevant fact comes up, I shall place it before the House for the information of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: It is not the reporter who is at fault; it is the Bareilly police which has given the information to the paper which is at fault.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to pursue this matter. On the newspaper report, an adjournment motion was tabled. The hon. Prime Minister has placed before us all the information he has now got regarding this statement in the newspaper that the police suspect some saboteurs being responsible for all this. He will make further enquiries regarding this matter and if he finds that there is any such thing, he will certainly inform the House. At this stage, there is absolutely nothing more that has to be done. I am not giving my consent to the adjournment motion.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTE FOR MACHINE TOOL TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Report of the Committee to consider the establishment of an Institute for Machine Tool Technology and Design.

(b) Government Resolution No. 19(1)/61-Eng. Pro. dated the 9th August, 1961 containing the Gvernment's decision on the recommendation made in the above Report (English and Hindi Versions.) [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3114/61].

(c) The Salt (Reserve Stocks) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 674 dated the 13th May, 1961, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3115/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF 19TH SESSION OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 992 dated the 29th July, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3116/61].

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 993 dated the 29th July, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain amendment to Schedule I of the said Act. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—3117/61].

(iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1013 dated the 5th August, 1961, issued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 extending the said Act to certain classes of establishments. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3118/61].

(iv) Main Conclusions of the 19th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 28th April, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-3119/61].

12.12½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st August, 1961, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the Third Five Year Plan on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister.

(2) Consideration of any part-discussed item carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(5) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1961-62.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): We would like to know the position about the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions. We were informed that two No-Day-Yet-Named Motions will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: We have been trying to have discussion on at least one No-Day-Yet-Named Motion in each week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We provided one in the last week and this week. But next week we are hard-pressed for time. We want the discussion on the Plan to be finished.

Mr. Speaker: We are taking only one hour from the official time and we will sit for one hour more. The hon. Minister will consider it. That is the only way.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall try.

Mr. Speaker: Most of the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions relate to taking into consideration reports laid on the Table relating to many projects. Therefore, I shall try to provide some time. One hour—from 4 to 5—will be the official time and we will sit for one hour more to make it two hours. The hon. Minister will consult and put down one of these Motions.

12.14½ hrs.

APPRENTICES BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

MOTION RE: THIRTEENTH REPORT—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Sardar Hukam Singh on the 18th August, 1961, namely,

> "That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, Blitz, Bombay, do attend this House on a day and time, within a week of the adoption of this motion, to be fixed by the Speaker".

and also further consideration of amendment moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha on the 18th August, 1961.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): On going through this, I find there are two aspects. Shri Raghavan, New Delhi correspondent of *Blitz* ...

Mr. Speaker: I will give him an opportunity. We are dealing with Shri Karanjia. Let us go to the correspondent next. Let us dispose of Shri Karanjia.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): The desire of all the Members of the Committee had been to achieve unanimity. Of course, there were differing views, but then we could come to a compromise. This much was admitted by the committee and we were unanimous—and even now we are, I suppose—that this was a clear breach of privilege. There was no difference of opinion so far as that point was concerned.

The second point was the recommendation that we should make and we tried to achieve unanimity. I had submitted yesterday that we could secure that on the first day, but then afterwards one of our hon. Members thought that he had studied some other cases and was of a different opinion. So far as the recommendation that Shri Karanjia be called to the Bar of the House and be reprimanded was concerned, he differed on that. Anyhow, after the motion that the report be taken into consideration was adopted, I had just moved that Shri Karanjia do attend this House on a day to be appionted by the hon. Speaker. My desire here also was that we should try to achieve unanimity. Up till now, in all the cases that we have considered, we have been lucky that the House has been unanimous and there has been no difference of opinion.

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*Published in the Gabette of India Extraordinary Part II Section2, dated 19-8-1961.

I will refer to Rule 315. It says:

> "(1) After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any members of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration...."

That has been done.

> "(3) After the motion under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agree, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

I find that all the three sets of motions are there for agreement, for disagreement and for agreement with amendments. According to this rule, all are there.

Yesterday objection was taken that the motion that I had put in here was not according to the rules.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): But the ruling has been given and we are now dealing with the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Can he not refer to that? He can say what exactly happend. He is proceeding, I think.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am coming to that. All the three motions were there. After seeing those six cases, I myself was of the opinion that, though our rules say that the motions after the consideration stage can only be of these three kinds, but in consonance with the principles of natural justice, probably it will be better for us if we allowed Shri Karanjia an opportunity and asked him to come to the House. But the discussion that took place yesterday has left me in a very unenviable position. I find there is one section of the hon. Members in this House who want that Mr. Karanjia need not be called and we might proceed with the business of the House forthwith, we should not take any further action. There is another section who say that we should proceed forthwith and take up the mition that the House agrees or disagrees with the report. My desire here too, in moving this motion, certainly was that perhaps it would be a unanimous decision and the House would agree to my request. But I find that that is not possible and there are two different views and both desire, to my bad luck, that he should not be called for the present at least. Under these circumstances, I consider that I should leave, it according to the rules, it to the House to decide. I am in the hands of the House. I am not particular that he must be called here. After a decision has been taken and the House comes to a particular conclusion, if any other hon. Member wants to move the same motion he might do that. So far as I am concerned, as Chairman of that Committee I should not go into that. Therefore, I beg to request you, Sir, to allow me not to pursue this motion at all.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, the hon. Deputy-Speaker who was the Chairman of the Committee has explained the position that in making this motion he wanted to have a unanimous decision to bring Mr. Karanjia here. But there seems to be no objection.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): On this point, Sir........

Mr. Speaker: He has made the motion; let us see.

Shri Asoka Mehta: On this point, Sir, I do not know how the Deputy-Speaker came to the conclusion that there are these different trends of opinions in the House. Yesterday I had sought some clarification. I do not know whether the hon. Deputy-Speaker had me in mind. I am still at a stage, Sir, where I am seeking certain clarifications from him, from you and from the House. I think, as far as some of us here are concerned we are most anxious to see that the tradition of reaching a unanimous decision on this matter is maintained sustained and strengthened. But the hon. Deputy-Speaker should not reach the conclusion that because we asked some questions to seek clarification unanimity is not desired by us. I do not know if he had me in mind, that is why I am giving this personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: Is anybody opposing the motion?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not a question of opposing the motion, before we have had some discussion. At the end of such a discussion I can understand the hon. Deputy Speaker saying that there is no unanimity. We do not do it even before we have a discussion. Before we can reach unanimity on any motion there must be some opportunity for discussion. If he wants to withdraw his motion I have no objection, but to withdraw on the basis that there is not going to be unanimity is, I am afraid, indirectly casting certain reflection on us.

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Asoka Mehta wants to speak I shall allow him to speak.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not at all anxious to speak. I am only pointing out that I do not like an impression to be created—it is likely to be created, however, inadvertently—that the Deputy Speaker withdrew this motion because some of us had already made up our mind to oppose the appearance of Shri Karanjia here. That is not the case. I would like personally—and I can speak on behalf of my group here—to say that we wanted to seek certain clarification, place certain issues before the House and at the end of it we are most anxious to see that the tradition of unanimity is maintained on this question. On that point, Sir, I wanted to make myself clear.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I raised a point of order yesterday and you were pleased to rule....

Mr. Speaker: I disposed of the point of order yesterday. If he wants to say anything on the merits he may do so.

Shri Tangamani: You were pleased to rule that this particular motion is in order. I went through the Rules and I find that rule 228 gives you the powers. It says:

> "The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege whether in the Committee of Privileges or in the House."

In other words, although it is not found in the Speaker *Directions by the Speaker*, you are at perfect liberty to direct that a certain procedure has got to be followed. An interim motion has come before the House. Having done that, my submission will be, when this motion is before the House with an amendment of Shri Bharucha, that motion may be discussed, and certain aspects which will throw certain reflections or certain observations about the findings or otherwise which you would be pleased to allow may also be considered. So my submission is that this motion may be considered.

Mr. Speaker: There is the motion that Shri Karanjia may be asked to come to the Bar of the House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Shri Tangamani moved that his motion may be taken up just now, that the House disagrees with the report of the Committee. That was the next stage suggested. He raised certain objections to my motion. My hon. friend Shri Mukerjee also said that the House should proceed forthwith with the business of the House. He said that we should not call Mr. Karanjia to the Bar of the House and that we should proceed with the business of the House. Then, Sir, there were other hon. friends on my left who said the rules do not provide that such an opportunity should be given. So I thought that from either side my motion was being opposed and the desire was that the motion whether the report should be agreed to or not agreed to should be discussed immediately. Of course, the rules are silent on this point. They said that after the motion for consideration had been adopted we should proceed, so far as rule 315 is concerned, with the motions of agreement or disagreement. You have said, and you have every authority, Sir, when the rules are silent to regulate the procedure. That is a different thing altogether.

Mr. Speaker: I shall devote half-an-hour for this motion. Let me hear all hon. Members, whether they want to call Mr. Karanjia here. If they do not want that, we may proceed straightaway with the motion of agreement or disagreement.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The hon. Deputy-Speaker has moved for withdrawal of his motion. I think there should be no objection to it.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): There is no opposition. He may be allowed to withdraw his motion. I do not think there is any opposition to it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Sir, a suggestion has come from the hon. Deputy-Speaker which is worth consideration. He should be allowed to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani opposed it.

Shri Tangamani: I am not opposing it. Yesterday I only wanted a clarification from you about the procedure. You were pleased to rule....

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of the matter of procedure.

Shri Tangamani: I am not opposed to the motion. The motion may be taken on its merits.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, could not we have all the amendments together? There were three amendments and yesterday two fresh amendments came into the picture. To clarify the whole position, Sir, let all the amendments be under discussion and let the House decide.

Mr. Speaker: What are the amendments?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Motions saying that we agree with the report, we disagree with the report and all that.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A point of order was raised by Shri Tangamani yesterday. The point of order was that immediately after the motion for consideration was passed. I must invoke the provisions of sub-clause (3) of rule 315 and act accordingly. That means the House must discuss the question as to whether the report ought to be agreed to or not agreed to and so on. In between, this motion was made by the hon. Deputy Speaker from what he considered to be a convention that was established in the House of Commons. He referred to 1956-57, where Mr. Butler, the Leader of the House of Commons intervened. There also they had tabled the same

[Mr. Speaker]

motion saying that immediately after the motion for consideration was passed the motion for agreement with the report or disagreement with the report be taken up. But the other motion was not on the Order Paper. Without having given previous notice of his motion he intervened and said, natural justice required that the person concerned must be given an opportunity to come to the House, after the decision of the Committee had been communicated to him, and say what he had to say. In pursuance of that only the hon. Deputy-Speaker has moved his motion here. But he says that if his motion is objected to he does not want to press that motion.

An Hon. Member: Nobody has objected.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, it is not definitely provided for in the rules. It is only a convention which is followed. Now, there is one or two things. If he wants to withdraw. I will allow him to withdraw and there seems to be unanimity on that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Our viewpoint has been clearly stated. When that particular point was raised and you gave your ruling we never objected. I cannot understand why the hon. Deputy-Speaker should suddenly take it that we have objected to Shri Karanjia coming here and putting his viewpoint. It is a democratic process which one need not oppose.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Frankly, I find it a bit difficult to follow the proceedings. The Deputy-Speaker yesterday moved this motion because he felt that, in accordance with certain conventions that are being followed in the House of Commons, we should also try to give this gentleman an opportunity to come here and explain himself. Now the question before the House, I think, is whether such a convention should be adopted by us and whether such a convention is relevant to this case, and not merely whether we say "Yes" or "No" to his motion; I do not know. If he is withdrawing it because he thinks this motion should not be brought forward, well, I have no objection. But if he is withdrawing it because some people might oppose this motion, I think it might put this House in a somewhat bad position outside. We are not denying anyone any right that should be given to him. Let us try and see whether such a right exists in this case or should exist, because we shall be setting up a precedent and, therefore, I do not think we should rush into this whether this motion should be here and now accepted or here and now rejected, because vital issues are involved in this. Therefore, I am saying: let not the Deputy-Speaker ask from the very beginning "Are you with me or are you against me?" That is not the way in which a matter of this kind can be considered.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I believe that this is all due because Shri Karanjia said something against our very well-known leader, Acharya Kripalani. I wish that Acharya Kripalani with his magnanimous heart pardons him and finishes the matter here.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one to another matter.

There is no formal motion for withdrawal. The hon. Deputy Speaker only stated when he made the motion that he wanted to conform to the convention that is established by the House of Commons, though it is not provided by the rules. I also ruled that it is not out of order, but in order. But he thought that in view of some expressions used by, I think, Shri Masani, he should withdraw his motion. I think Shri Masani said that we want to apply the rules. In support of that, some cases were quoted and a distinction was made between a person who was given an opportunity but who did not avail of it and a person who was given an opportunity and who availed of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Who referred to that yesterday?

Mr. Speaker: I think Shri Masani.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): I did not speak at all yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; then it must be somebody else. Anyhow, this is the impression that was created yesterday and, therefore, the hon. Deputy-Speaker thought that unless it is unanimous there is no good pursuing it and trying to establish a convention which is not provided for in the rules. Of course, conventions would not be provided in the rules. Anyhow, I will allow hon. Members and leaders of various groups opportunity to place before the House what they think on this motion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: No, I will give him an opportunity at the appropriate time.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi-West-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Before we proceed, may we know the time allotted for this motion?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): No time-limit.

Mr. Speaker: It is 12.30 now. We will conclude the discussion of this motion by 1.30 p.m.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not clear as to what we are discussing.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion is on the motion made by the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He has withdrawn it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not withdrawn it. He has expressed a desire to withdraw it. He has not moved a motion for its withdrawal.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has made a motion to withdraw it.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask you for a clarification, Sir? Whenever a Bill is introduced, and this is in the nature of a Bill, if at the end of the debate the mover of the Bill asks for permission to withdraw the Bill, you immediately ask if there is any opposition, and if there is no opposition which is audible, you will always be pleased to give the mover permission to withdraw the Bill. The same procedure should apply here. This is a matter of concern to all of us. The Deputy-Speaker got up by saying that in the light of some remarks by some hon. Members, he wants to withdraw his motion. Has there been any opposition to it? If not, why should we proceed with it? May I seek a clarification from you on this? My leader has clarified that he need not be misunderstood. The point which he made was by way of clarification. But what I am saying is a different thing. When the Deputy-Speaker sought that he be allowed to withdraw his motion, has there been any opposition?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Shri Asoka Mehta was saying that the Deputy-Speaker wants to withdraw the motion under the impression that there may be opposition to it. He also said that it should not be asked immediately whether we agree with the Deputy-Speaker or not, let that motion be discussed and, thereafter, we may come to a unanimous understanding about the motion itself. That is the point that has been raised. It is not a question of withdrawal. He has not given any other reason for his withdrawal.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I am not quite sure if what I am going to say is relevant or not. I will abide by your decision.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he says is relevant.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: For the moment, I am not addressing myself to the particular question about the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

hon. Deputy-Speaker's withdrawal or non-withdrawal of his motion, because I am a little confused about this matter. But another aspect strikes me. When this matter arose, it was referred to the Privileges Committee, and the Privileges Committee gave their report in which they held that this was a breach of privilege etc. Then we are trying to see what should be done now. Naturally, so far as I am concerned, when the Privileges Committee have said so, I accept that without even, if I may say so, exercising mind very much about it; they have considered it fully and I accept their report. But, it seems to me, without impugning their decision on this, there is another aspect that whether it was a matter of privilege or not, it was, if I may put it differently, an exceedingly vulgar and improper thing to do. Although it may not be a matter of privilege, yet it was an exhibition of vulgarity which, unfortunately, often occurs nowadays.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In this paper?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be. Now, proceeding on the basis that the Privileges Committee has held that it is a breach of privilege, we accept that and whatever consequences flow from it. But, in the meanwhile, something else has happened that this gentleman, Shri Karanjia, Editor of *Blitz*, has further written about this subject. What he writes now has little to do with Acharya Kripalani, an individual member. It is really the House that he is addressing or you, Mr. Speaker, or the Privileges Committee. It raises an entirely different matter and, I think, a much more important matter than the original thing. Because, what was originally stated might have been said in a moment of excitement and because of the sheer habit of writing such things. May be it is a different matter; when this House is seized of a proposition and refer it him, then his response is presumed to be a well-thought out response. Well, to some extent, that response has been before us and it appears, I believe, in the last issue of *Blitz*. Now, could we isolate the consideration of this question from this subsequent development? May be, I do not know if it is possible or feasible, in view of all this you may be pleased to revive this and ask the Privileges Committee to consider this subsequent development also and then make some recommendation to this House on that as well. Otherwise, our consideration is limited to the original thing, while the other thing appears to be more important than the original thing. If we are to proceed on that separately, that will be confusing the issues

Sardar Hukam Singh: Shri Asoka Mehta wanted that he should be told of what was passing in my mind. Really now I am going to tell that. It is really the publication of all that is carried in the latest issue of the *Blitz* which has influenced me in deciding that if he is called to the Bar and asked to give an explanation, he will create scenes here. He is out to become a hero and wants that he might get that opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has already become one.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I had intended that we should certainly give him an opportunity to appear here and the House should hear him, because at least in deciding what action we should take the House must hear him. Perhaps, after the Report was submitted he might have changed his mind and might just show his regret or tender an apology to the House. But from the latest publication, after he has seen the Report, it seems that he is carrying on a regular crusade, as he has said in his own statement, and is out to go to any limit that may be possible for him to go. All of us agreed in the Committee itself—I do not know whether I am exceeding the limits—

but we agreed, including Shri Mukerjee, that he is trying to become a hero and would create scenes if he is called here.

So far as the second point regarding publication is concerned, because the Report has been placed on the Table of the House, it is a public document. So far as publication is concerned, perhaps there would not be any further question of a fresh breach of privilege. We may not be able to take any action on that. But this deliberate and intentional publication shows how his mind is working and it is doubtful whether we will be able to get anything out of him here and whether that might be of any use or not. Therefore now I positively . . . (*Interruption by several hon. Members*).

An Hon. Member: What kind of behaviour is this?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think, Shri Karanjia is not worse than this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I think, Shri Karanjia will not create better scenes than this.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Now I beg to seek the permission of the House to withdraw my motion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): We give him that permission.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We permit him to do that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Only after the motion is made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are we now discussing the motion?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): May I just make one submission to you?

Mr. Speaker: He will first hear me. I shall allow him an opportunity.

When permission for the withdrawal of a motion is sought no argument or debate is allowed on that. He has made up his mind that he ought to withdraw his earlier motion and has, therefore, said that he may be permitted to withdraw his motion. I do not know if his motion had been placed before the House at all. In case it has not been placed before the House, there is not even this necessity for withdrawal.

Shri Renu Chakravartty: It cannot be withdrawn without putting it to the House.

Shri Tangamani: The motion had been placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Deputy-Speaker have the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East) **and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The rule is that if there is any objection to the withdrawal of a motion, the motion must be put to the vote of the House straightaway. The question is:

> "That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *Blitz*, Bombay do attend this House on a day and time, within a week of the adoption of this motion, to be fixed by the Speaker."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now let us proceed to the next motion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I make a respectful submission for your consideration? It is not a formal proposal, but I should like your views about it or the views of the House about it. If I may repeat it, my suggestion was that in view of the fur-

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ther developments in this matter which deserve consideration, the Committee of Privileges may be received or may be requested to consider these further developments also and then make recommendations to the House.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I submit......

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, the hon. Member does not observe decorum in the House. He cannot go on speaking like this.

The hon. Prime Minister thinks that there are two courses open. There is already the original article. That was referred to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee found that it was a breach of privilege and recommended the punishment. Since then with respect to the same thing and, of course, arising out of that, another article has been published by the same Shri Karanjia. This may be taken into consideration for the purpose of enhancing the punishment by the House. The House need not be satisfied only with the punishment that has been recommended. After all, it is a Committee's report and the House is not bound by the Report of the Committee; otherwise, hon. Members would not be able to say, "We differ from the Committee".

Shri Tangamani *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: When I am speaking, he ought not to get up.

It is open to any hon. Member to move an amendment saying that the Report is agreed to, or is not agreed to, or is agreed to with some amendments. The punishment of reprimand may not be enough. This House is a sovereign body to which the Committee only makes a recommendation. It is open to this House to increase the punishment in view of what has appeared later on. That matter may also come up here instead of it being sent back to the Committee. Therefore that matter may be considered with this amendment.

Now let us proceed with the next motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make a submission? What I understood the hon. Prime Minister to say was that since another article has been published by Shri Karanjia the matter has become much more serious; so, it will be better if the matter is again sent to the Privileges Committees for being thoroughly examined by them afresh and for submitting a report to us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Further breach of privileges may be referred to the Committee, but this matter must be disposed of in the House.

Shri Tangamani: Are we to take it that in the place of the motion for agreeing or disagreeing there is a separate motion for referring it back to the Privileges Committee?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is no such motion.

Shri Tangamani: There must be some motion and we must be given an opportunity to express ourselves. If there is such a motion, I will have to say several things, particularly, certain Constitutional questions and other things.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Tangamani: What is the motion before us?

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed under sub-rule (3) of rule 315. Some motions for agreement or disagreement with the Report have been tabled. Those motions will be taken up by the House. I shall allow the motion by Dr. Ram Subhag

Singh which is a positive motion to be moved first as it says that the Report be accepted by the House. Then I will allow Shri Tangamani to come forward with his motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will also allow me, I hope, to explain my differences.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give Shri Mukerjee an opportunity to speak.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961. (2)

While moving this motion I do not in the least wish that there should be any curb on the freedom of the press, rather I would like, and would like it very much, that it should be expanded as fully as possible. It is enshrined in our Constitution that every Indian must have freedom of thought, expression and speech and from these rights flows the right of the freedom of the press. A free press is a potent weapon against all tyranny, be it governmental or otherwise, and the duty of a free press is to publish all the news with absolute impartiality and truthfulness and to give free, fair, frank and fearless comments. By publishing such news and by giving that type of comment, the press is supposed to influence public opinion. Thereby it can promote attainment of the ends of the literate public. But freedom of the press does not mean that there should by any licentiousness, distortion, suppression, sensationalism or yellowism. And no free press is supposed to indulge in name-calling or label-pinning.

Considered from this point of view, I consider that the news story published in the *Blitz* of 15th April 1961, under the headline *"The Kripaloony Impeachment*: BAD, BLACK, BALD LIES", is not in consonance with the ideals of a free press in this country. The *Blitz* writer or Editor-in-chief has himself said that this word "Kripaloony" might be interpreted very liberally, as 'political insanity' And this article has also used some epithet like "senile" and "bazar-buffoon" for Acharya Kripalani.

An Hon. Member: Shame.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: And it has said that the speech delivered by Acharya Kripalani was an "impotent appeal" and that it was delivered in a "hysteric manner of a violent epileptic".

I think that such presentation of news and expression of views are not the ways of a free and responsible press, and this, I think, is a scandalous, scurrilous and wilful misrepresentation of the speech delivered by a Member in this House.

Apart from that, the Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz* who submitted a statement to the Privileges Committee has said in that statement (Pages 43-44) as follows:

> "Suppose a member of the State Assembly reads over the *Blitz* dispatch concerning which your committee is deliberating or goes a step further and makes a speech calling Mr. Kripalani a traitor, what are its consequences?"

This, I think, is a further breach; but I do not say that anybody should be penalised for that. He has argued his point with a view to asserting that he has not committed any breach of privilege.

An Hon. Member: In the most foul manner.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, I admit, in the most foul manner.

Proceeding further, he makes a comparison on page 48 and says: "If the said Mr. Nafisul Hasan..." He

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

makes a comparison about the right of the Lok Sabha, because in that statement he has thoroughly disputed the sovereign character of this Lok Sabha and has argued that this Lok Sabha or the two Houses combined, the Parliament of India, is not a sovereign body; and he has by inference claimed sovereignty for himself and his correspondents—I do not know all the correspondents, but he claims sovereignty for a correspondent who writes such articles. And in that paragraph he has said, on page 48:

> "If the said Mr. Nafisul Hasan could not be permitted to violate the Fundamental Rights of the then acting editor of BLITZ, Mr. Mistry, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and your Committee"—that means, the Privileges Committee—"which functions under his directions cannot be said to have any rights infringing on my Fundamental Rights".

By fundamental rights he has referred to article 19(1)(a) of our Constitution and he has argued that article 105 of our Constitution should not have been provided in the Constitution.

Besides, the statement has not only ridiculed the sovereign character of the Lok Sabha by saying that "our Parliament is not supreme", but it casts aspersions not only on the Members of Parliament but also on the framers of our Constitution. On page 44 he has said that "the framers of the Indian Constitution could not have intended the creation of any political caste". By "political caste", he has said that the Members of the Lok Sabha, or the Rajya Sabha and of the State Legislatures are a caste by themselves. But by claiming a sovereign right of that type for himself he has forgotten that he is also creating a caste by his own statement.

Then, on the basis of such arguments, this Editor has further tried to supersede the Constitutional provision of article 105(3), to which I made a reference earlier, and which says that "the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the Members and Committees of each House, shall be...... those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of its Members and Committees" by article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution which guarantees fundamental right to "freedom of speech and expression" which includes in its scope the freedom of the press. About this article 105(3) he says on page 50:

> "It is my submission that the transplantation of these privileges in our Constitution baffles the common man and, if I may be permitted to add, commonsense, too."

This, I think, is a very queer argument. Where the Constitution suits the *Blitz* Editor he hails it, because he hails the fundamental rights, but where it does not he hammers our Constitution, and he opposes article 105 of the Constitution.

Throughout, the statement has been uniform, and it has been uniform only in one respect, and that is of ridiculing the Lok Sabha, its Members and, if I may be pardoned, the Privileges Committee and the Speaker also. In that offensive language he has argued throughout in his statement.

Something was said about the New Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz* who in really is not the Correspondent of the *Blitz*; he is perhaps accredited to the Lok Sabha as a correspondent of some foreign press—I am not sure which press, you may tell us the name of that press.

An Hon. Member: *The Daily Worker* of London.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: And I quite support his arugment when this correspondent says:

> "I am confident that your Committee will appreciate the fact that it is against the code of ethics of the profession of journalism to disclose the correspondent's despatches to his editor".

There, he is hundred per cent correct, because the code of eithics of journalism does not provide for any disclosure. But that code nowhere has provided that any scandalous, scurrilous and vile type of despatch should be sent to any press. If there is any, I would like to be enlightened in that regard.

Besides, the Editor of the *Blitz* has quoted Mahatmaji and Lokamanya Tilak. I think he has not done any justice to those revered souls. He has said regarding Lokamanya Tilak:

> "I am trained in the Indian school of journalism founded by Lokamanya Tilak which risks personal discomfort in the interest of telling the truth".

I am not a regular reader of *Blitz*, I fairly well read some of the nationalist papers, but in no issue of the *Blitz* anywhere have I found any full report, and therefore this is insulting the soul of our great leader Lokamanya Tilak when this Editor says that he is "trained in the school of journalism founded by Lokamanya Tilak which risks personal discomfort in the interest of telling the truth". I say from my knowledge—and I do not think anybody can challenge me in that regard—that this paper has never adopted any truthful line.

13 hrs.

Now, the hon. the Deputy Speaker has withdrawn that motion, because nowhere in his statement has he shown any feeling that any wrong has been done by him to anybody. I hold no brief for Acharaya Kripalani. He can well defend himself. Even in this written statement he has said, that I have not done anything in the way of injuring Acharaya Kripalni's stature. Therefore, I think that the decision taken by the Privilages Committee is right, because there was no other course but to take this decision, and the Members of the Privileges Committee have rendered a signal service to the nation and particularly to this profession of journalism by taking this decision. They analysed the entire news story. They also analysed the written statement of the editor of the Blitz. Having analysed these two things, they arrived at that conclusion. This is a very good conclusion and the recommendations contained in the report of the Provileges Committee are good. If anybody is interested in upholding the cause of liberty and honour of the profession of journalism, he should unhesitatingly accept the recommendations of the Privileges Committee, because this will meet the ends of justice. As I said in the beginning, I am not at all interested in harming anybody. This profession is an honourable profession. This is a profession which gives education to the people. Therefore, I am interested in it. Therefore, I support the recommendations of the Privileges Committee and I support the two parts, not one part, because some doubts have been created here. Apart from meeting the ends of justice, these recommendations, I believe, will put an end—not entirely—they will put an end to the journalistic jingoism of the yellow press in India which thrives on sensational, scandalous and scurrilous writing. Besides, they will help to develop some moral standard for them to follow and in a way, compel them to observe the true ethics of journalism about which the editor and correspondent have both pleaded.

With these words, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the motion before the House before I call the other motions. Motion moved:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961."

Shri Tangamani or Shri H. N. Mukerjee, whoever wants to move, I will allow one of them to move. (Shri Tangamani and Shri H. N. Mukerjee *rose*). They may choose between themselves. Both mean the same thing.

Shri Tangamani: I will speak on the motion. As a Member of the Privileges Committee, he will explain certain positions which he took.

Mr. Speaker: He is not therefore pressing his motion? Both motions are the same.

Shri Tangamani: I will speak on my motion.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity. Hon. Members will have 15 minutes each. I have allowed 15 minutes to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, not even that.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move the following motion:

> "That this House disagree with the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges (taken into consideration by this House) namely, that Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, Blitz (a weekly news-magazine of Bombay): be summoned to the Bar of the House and reprimanded, and that in the case of Shri A. Raghavan, New Delhi Correspondent of the Blitz, the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to him be cancelled and be not issued again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology."

Because of the short time at my disposal, I will only refer to certain points without developing those points. Yesterday itself, I mentioned that one of the recommendations, namely the recommendation concerning the New Delhi correspondent, is out of order inasmuch as it is not at all contemplated in May or any of the standard text-books which have fixed or which have mentioned various punishments given to those who come under this mischief. I had occasion to refer to the three or four type of punishment which are given to those persons: fine, which has been given up, admonition, reprimand or committal. Nowhere is it contemplated that a correspondent will be deprived of his pass. That power is vested exclusively in your hands. I had occasion to mention that.

I have to say this with some hesitancy that there has been a certain —because of the way in which the entire matter was referred to the Privileges Committee, the Privileges Committee also was in a hurry to get at certain things—there has been a certain colourable view of certain things. Otherwise, they would not have rushed to this type of imposing punishment.

My second point, which will strengthen that case, is the question of reference to Shri Bhupesh Gupta. On page 94, Appendix IV, there is a reference to Shri Bhupesh Gupta and the privilege question which he has raised in the Rajya Sabha about a certain article which has appeared in the *'Thought!* I find it has appeared in the papers that Shri Gupta has raised objection to the way this particular matter has been quoted. According to him, as a member of the Privileges Committee, he says that several documents which were passed inside the Privileges Committee have not been made available to the Rajya Sabha. That is a matter which has to be gone into.

An Hon. Member: Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha?

Shri Tangamani: Rajaya Sabha. This is what I find in the papers. He was a member of the Privilege Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Just a minute. This is the report of the Committee which was placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and every word that is quoted there is from this which is a public document. I will ask Shri Tangamani just to point out if even a letter is there which is not contained in the public document.

Shri Tangamani: The main aspect of the proceedings was that there has been a misquotation of a Congress member's reference to the Communist member or the Communist party which created the impression that the Communist party was behind certain trouble which happened in Nagaland. That was the essential point. There is reference to the behaviour of Shri Bhupesh Gupta. I have no time to go through this. That, according to the instructions which I have received, is a very very minor point.

The main point was, there has been a mis-quotation of the reference of a certain remark of a Congress member Shri H. K. Saksena and subsequently Shri Saksena himself made amends by saying that he did not make such a reference. These two instances I am saying not to cast aspersion, but to show in what way this particular matter has been viewed by the Privileges Committee.

The second point will be a constitutional point which has been raised. With respect, I submit, I do not think Shri Karanjia or whoever it is, has prepared it of his own. He must have certainly consulted legal opinion. An opinion which has been given and which has been expressed by Judges of the Supreme Court like Justice Subha Row cannot be asily brushed aside.

An Hon. Member: It is a minority judgment.

Shri Tangamani: Even the majority judgment said—if I quote, it will take time—how is it that after so many years of Independence, we did not come forward with an attempt to define precisely what these privileges are, how are we still governed by the privileges of the House of Commons? If I am given time, I will explain. These privileges of the House of Commons arise not only as a supreme body which is the House of Commons, but also as the highest court in the realm. As you yourself know, Sir, there is a High Court, Court of Appeal and the highest court of appeal is the House of Lords. Parliament or the Rajya Sabha is not the highest court of appeal here. Any legislation which we pass can be questioned and set aside by the Supreme Court, even by a High Court.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member hear me. The point before the House is simple. The Committee went into the question and found there is breach of privilege of the House. Is it breach of privilege or not? Or, even assuming it is breach of privilege, it is possible for the person who is accused to say, I did not know the question of privilege, I committed a mistake. That is another matter. It is one thing to say that it is breach of privilege. Of course, this House may not have passed legislation. On that account, it cannot cease to be a breach of privilege. If it is not breach of privilege under the existing law, article 105 is there. Therefore, it is one thing to say whether it is a breach of privilege or not. It is another thing to say that 'Assuming it is a breach of privilege, I am sorry I did not know that that was the privilege of the House'. And it is quite another thing to go further and say that for a long time no legislation has been passed, unless it be that Shri Tangamani wants to support him and say that the gentleman honestly did not know that this was a breach of privilege, and, therefore, he could go to any extent. I suppose that that is not his point. Therefore, all the other things are irrelevant. The issue that we are concerned with is only this. If the hon. Member wants

[Mr. Speaker]

to raise a constitutional issue that article 105 is subordinate to article 19, that is another matter. It might be said that article 105 is subordinate to article 19, and, therefore, the gentleman is absolutely entitled to say whatever he likes and article 10 does not stand in the way. That is one point which can be urged. If Shri Tangamani wants to support it, that is a different matter. Otherwise, whatever is said in the House must be relevant to the issue before the House.

The committee has said that it is a breach of privilege, and the hon. Member can say that it is not a breach of privilege because article 105 is subordinate to article 19, but he cannot go further and say that we have not yet framed a code of privileges, and so on.

Shri Tangamani: Probably, I had put it in a much wider sense. But my point is this, and here, I would like to refer to the judgment given in *Kielly* vs. *Carson*, 1842, *Privy Council Appeals, IV Morris*, p. 63, which reads thus:

> "This power is inherent in the two Houses of Parliament not as a body with legislative functions but as a descendant of the High Court of Parliament and by virtue of *lex et consuetude Parliamenti*."

There, they say how this privilege has been inherited by the Houses of Parliament. I was only trying to think aloud and I was trying to find out whether after going through the elaborate statement of Mr. Karanjia, we could proceed in this manner; also, I had occasion to go through the judgment of Mr. Subba Rao and the majority judgment also in the *Searchlight case*. Also, there are certain observations by very independent bodies like the Press Commission. Actually, in paragraphs 1093 to 1095, they mention all these things and then say that a distinction may be drawn between our Parliament and the British Parliament; and they also say that it would be difficult to define exactly what privilege is.

Now, here, a question has arisen as to what the privilege is which can be invoked when it concerns the press. This is the specific question. I can well imagine what would happen if this is applied to many of the vernacular newspapers in Tamil Nad like the *Ananda Vikatan* or the *Kumudam* which publishes a lot of caricatures which sometimes are not at all palatable. I can also well imagine how a journal like the *Shankar's Weekly* also may get into this. So, I want to know how far this can be extended.

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I seek some clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I am not here competent to give him advice. He must come and tell the House that it is a breach of privilege, or if he does not agree that it is a breach of privilege, let him say definitely that 'This is the authority on which I am relying to say that it is not a breach of privilege'.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to know one thing from my hon. friend, because he himself has raised the question of Shri Bhupesh Gupta. Shri Bhupesh Gupta had also felt that it was a breach of privilege. That was also a newspaper which had made certain comments. Why is it that now in this case a different line is taken? Is it that only in the case of the *Blitz* this particular line has to be taken? That is what I would like to know from my hon. friend.

Shri Tangamani: There is rather a distinction. The point that is made out is also in regard to the behaviour of Shri Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha, that he had a shrill voice, that he shouted, and all that kind of thing. The point which Shri Bhupesh Gupta raised was this that what had been stated had been misrepresented. He had stated something on which a Congress Member had made certain observations. The observations of the Congress Member had been so edited as to cast a reflection on the Communist Party, saying that they were supporting the Naga rebels. It was only the political aspect of it which he raised. If I am given the time, I shall try to go into this entire case, but since there is no time, it will be difficult for me to do so.

Mr. Speaker: All that Shri Asoka Mehta wanted to say was that it did apply. If in one case it was applied to newspapers, then it must be applied in other cases also. The question that Shri Tangamani wants to raise is whether newspapers ought not to be exempted in respect of caricatures and so on.

Shri Tangamani: No, I am not saying that. My only point is how far we can go and catch hold of a newspaper under the law of privilege, and how far what is probably not allowed to an ordinary individual may be extended to it, because many authorities have raised this question. For instance, the Press Commission have raised this question in paragraphs 1090. 1093 and 1094 of their report, Part I. They say that let us now at least know that the law of privilege will be such and such.

Mr. Speaker: The committee's report is not an authority for us. If there is an authority, it is under the Constitution. Article 105 says that in all cases, until Parliament lays down what the privileges of this House are, this House shall be governed by the privileges that the House of Commons exercised up to the day when the Constitution came into existence.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In this connection, may I know whether the privieges of the House of Commons, their conventions etc. are also not governed by article 13, because if article 105 is governed by article 13, then those conventions also are governed by that article.

Mr. Speaker: This is what he says, and this is the point that he has been urging.

Shri Tyagi: So, wherever the conventions contravene the citizens' rights, to that extent, those conventions cannot be applied. That is the meaning of article 13.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I only say this? I was in the Privileges Committee myself, and since this point was raised there also, and Shri Tangamani has also touched on it here, I would like to say this. When this point was raised in the Privileges Committee, I said by way of advice, when the Deputy-Speaker asked me—he would bear me out, and Shri H. N. Mukerjee will also bear me out—that it was not necessary to go into the question whether the majority judgment in the *Searchlight* case was the correct exposition of the law or the minority judgment. I said that though constitutionally it may be feasible for this Parliament to ignore the Fundamental Rights as guaranteed in Part III, as a matter of prudence, this House which was the guardian of the Fundamental Rights would not do so, and I advised the Privileges Committee to proceed on the assumption that article 19 governed us as a matter of practical content. As the Deputy-Speaker will bear me out, I said that this House was the guardian of the Fundamental Rights, and it could not go under the law or transcend those limits.

Therefore, the report will show that we have proceeded on the basis that the freedom of expression of opinion and of views is the same as in article 19, as of an individual so of the press equated. Therefore, the whole question was whether that freedom, the legitimate freedom which every man including the pressman enjoyed had been exceeded or not. On that question, the answer of the Privileges Committee has been that it has been exceeded. That is all. That is why I have said that a discussion as to whether article 19 holds the field or not is irrelevant, because the Privileges Committee, in fact, proceeded on the basis that it did.

Shri Tangamani: May I develop my point?

Mr. Speaker: The only point, therefore, is that the press has no more rights than an individual. If an individual is liable for contempt or for defamation or libel or scandal, then the press also is. The point is whether it has exceeded the limits or not. That is the only point.

Shri Tangamani: The Indian Federation of Working Journalists at their Trivandrum session in 1961, have passed this following resolution, namely that:

> "This conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has noted that there have been recently a number of controversies relating to the privileges of the legislature and the press, and urges upon the Parliament to clarify its privileges and of the legislatures *vis-a-vis* the press, keeping in view the freedom of expression guaranteed under the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution and the functions of a free press."

I am only quoting these things to show that those who are now concerned with the press, whether it be the press association or any committee which has been set up which is the nature of a quasi-governmental committee or commission, have expressed the view that the time has come when this has got to be clarified. Even the majority judgment also has referred to this. It is a long quotation, and, therefore, I do not want to refer to it. In the majority judgment in the *Searchlight* case, they make an oblique reference to this and say that the time has come when it should be clarified, but such a thing has not happened. And they say that it is probably because of the difficulty involved that the Parliament and the Legislatures are now postponing that issue. But Mr. Subba Rao is very candid; he says that here and now something has got to be done.

The point that I would like to mention, and which has to be taken note of by the House and also by you is this. Since we have referred many issues to the Supreme Court for opinion, and since there is a provision enabling us to refer these issues to the Attorney-General, I would like to know whether it is not proper now to refer some of the constitutional questions which have been raised which may be *res judicata* in the Supreme Court; I would like to know whether our House should not formulate and refer these matters to the Supreme Court, as we have done in many cases. Whether it was with regard to the transfer of Berubari or it was in connection with some of the Bills passed by the Communist Government in Kerala, such a procedure has been adopted. A citizen has, righty or wrongly, raised certain issues, and before we take away his rights from the individual—and from the editor of a paper about which we are now concerned—the issues raised will have to be faced and tackled. This has been expressed not only by the organisation of working journalists, not only by those interested in the Press, but also by the highest court in this country. That is the point I would like to emphasise.

Then the question comes about fair comment. On that question, whether certain statements made here and certain observations made here taken cumulatively constitute fair comment or not is a very important point on which courts have expressed different opinions, because it is a very important thing. That is where I feel that even in this particular case, with due respect to the Committee of Privileges, it is necessary to examine it in great detail as to whether there has been fair comment or not. That will be my second submission.

Let me not be understood to say that I am challenging the findings of the Privileges Committee. But we have to take into account the surrounding circumstances. You will observe that the House was probably agitated rightly, because certain things appeared about one of our important Members. From all quarters, there has been agitation here. Immediately we felt that this matter must be referred to the Privileges Committee, and the direction we gave was, I believe, that it must submit its report within one week. That shows the mood of the House. In such a haste and in that mood, generally justice is given the go-by. That is the position. I am only telling the House about what the mood of the House was, and the attempt that was made. I am not going into the question of political motive. Probably every person, whether he belongs to a group or not, will know what political motive impels a person to take a particular stand or not. I do not think there is any one who does not have a political motive in these matters.

I am only saying that when this matter was referred to the Privileges Committee, there had been agitation in the minds of certain Members of the House, and there had been agitation to such an extent that it was felt that we must have some kind of remedy here and now before the Session ended. That shows a certain colourable approach to the question, and probably that has vitiated the thing.

I also find that some Members went and gave evidence before the Privileges Committee. I do not know how they are experts in the law of privilege. I can understand if a Judge of the Supreme Court was summoned; I can understand a man who has had experience in the matter of privileges in U.K. or a person who has studied the whole question of privilege and ultimately came forward with a piece of legislation, was called.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He has no right to say so.

Shri Tangamani: So I am begining to have my own suspicions. They may be right or wrong. Certain persons gave evidence before the Committee. Probably it would be right if some Member of the Committee explained to us whether that particular Member offered to give evidence or he was summoned because of his experience, because he is an expert.

The Privileges Committee will have to be helped. If there is an expert in the law of privilege in U.K., certainly he has got to be called; if there is a particular Judge in the Supreme Court who has expressed his view, he has to be called.

That is why I feel that there has been a certain colourable approach to the whole question. Otherwise, normally when a Report of the Privileges Committee is before the House, I would not have come forward with a Motion completely disapproving or disagreeing with the findings of the Committee.

These are my three points. These are the reasons why I cannot agree with the two operative portions of the recommendations of the Committee, namely, to reprimand the Editor of the magazine, and to take away the Pass of the correspondent, and I urge the House that my Motion may be considered favourably by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House disagrees with the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges (taken into consideration by this House), namely, that Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *Blitz* (a weekly news-magazine of Bombay) be summoned to the Bar of the House and reprimanded, and that in the case of Shri A. Raghavan, New Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz*, the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to him be cancelled and be not issued again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology".

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं अपने मोशन को हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूं जोकि इस प्रकार है :—

> "That this House disagrees with the recommendation contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961, in regard to the New Delhi Correspondent of the *Blitz*".

यह मेरा मोशन है । वह रूल ३१५ के सब रूल ३ के मातहत है और जब मैं उसको पेश कर रहा हूं तो उसके संबंध में कुछ दलील पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक १५ अप्रैल के ब्लिट्ज में जो कुछ छपा, उसका प्रश्न है और विशेषाधिकार समिति की रिपोर्ट का जहां तक संबंध है, मैं समझता हूं कि जो कुछ हमारा कानून इस वक्त है उसके होते हुये इसके अतिरिक्त और किसी निश्चय पर वह नहीं पहुंच सकती थी । यह दूसरी बात है कि हमारा जो विशेषाधिकार का संबंध में कानून है उसमें परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय । आर्टिकल १०५ में कहा गया है कि यह संसद् अपने विशेषाधिकारों के संबंध में एक कानून बनायेगी । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी तक संसद् ने ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया और हम ब्रिटिश हाउस आफ कामन्स में जो विशेषाधिकार के कानून हैं, उन्हीं परम्पराओं की नकल करते हैं । अच्छा होता कि इस बीच में संसद् ने इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाया होता । अब भी अच्छा होगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और निकट भविष्य में कोई इस तरह का कानून लाये जोकि सदन के और मेम्बरों के विशेषाधिकार के संबंध में हो और वह कानून देश की जनता की राय जानने के बाद यहां पास किया जाये । लेकिन इस बारे में मेरे दिमाग में कोई शक नहीं है कि जैसे वर्तमान कानून हमारा है उसके रहते हुये ब्लिट्ज में आचार्य कृपालानी के भाषण के संबंध में जो कुछ छपा वह अपमानजनक था और वह नहीं छपना चाहिये था और उसके रहते हुये जो प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी की सिफारिश है वह वही होनी चाहिये जोकि उसने की है और इसके अलावा दूसरी और कोई हो नहीं सकती थी ।

लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं । हम दो आदमियों को एक अपराध के लिये सजा देने जा रहे हैं । आखिर एक तो एडिटर है जो उसके लिये पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेता है और जब मैं उसके संबंध में कहता हूं तो मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं कि जब अभी हमारे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने अपने कल के प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेने की इजाजत चाही, तो मैं सबसे पहला आदमी था जोकि चाहता था कि वह वापिस लिया जाय । मैं नहीं चाहता कि गैर बराबरी के आधार पर सदन में कोई बर्त्ताव हो । आखिर करंजिया साहब हों या किसी अन्य पत्र के एडिटर साहब हों, सदन के सम्मुख आकर कोई नाटक रचना चाहें तो मैं इसे पसन्द नहीं करता हूं । यह साफ होना चाहिये कि हम जिसे सजा देने जा रहे हैं उसकी अपनी हैसियत क्या है ? अब यह कह कर कि उसकी अपनी हैसियत क्या है, किसी की हैसियत को मैं कम नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद् का अपना एक महत्व है और संसद् का वह महत्व संसद् की अपनी कार्यवाहियों से प्रकट होना चाहिये । अब हमारे द्वारा कोई इस तरह की परम्परा कायम करना कि हम सदन् के समक्ष किसी एडिटर को अथवा किसी पत्र के संवाददाता को बुला कर उसे यह अधिकार दें कि वह हमारे सामने अपनी बात रक्खें, ऐसा करके हम भविष्य के लिये एक बुरी परम्परा रक्खेंगे । अनेक लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हो सकते हैं जोकि कि चाहेंगे कि बिना सदन का मैम्बर हुये उन्हें संसद् में उपस्थित होने और अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार मिल जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस

संबंध में हमारा एक दृष्टिकोण निश्चित होना चाहिये कि हम किसी को अतिरिक्त महत्व देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

मैं जानता हूं और खास कर ब्लिट्स जैसे अखबार के बारे में तो मेरे दिमाग में कोई शक नहीं है कि वह इस तरह की बातें छापता है । दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि इस ब्लिट्ज अखबार को केन्द्रीय और प्रांतीय सरकारों से सहयोग मिलता है । आखिर इस बात का क्या कारण है कि वह पत्र प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की, चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री चव्हान की, चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री सुखाड़िया की प्रशंसा करता रहता है ? उसके आधार पर उस को बड़े बड़े विज्ञापन और एडवरटाइजमेंट दिये जाते हैं, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकारी खर्च पर वह अखबार चलाया जा रहा है । मैं कहना चहता हूं कि उस अखबार को चलाने में और उसको मजबूत बनाने में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जिम्मेदार है । सरकार की सहायता और प्रोत्साहन पाकर फिर वह पत्र यह दावा करता है कि वह इस देश के नागरिकों के विशेषाधिकारों की रक्षा कर रहा है । मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं, जो कि यह समझते हैं कि नागरिकों के विशेषाधिकारों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये ।

जहां तक इस केस का संबंध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें एक अपराध के लिये दो व्यक्तियों को सजा नहीं देनी चाहिये, जबकि एक व्यक्ति सिर्फ सन्देश वाहक है, जो अपनी बात को अपने मालिक एडीटर, तक पहुंचाना चाहता है । इस केस में क्या हुआ ? ब्लिट्ज के संवाददाता ने यहां पर जो कुछ देखा, या जो कुछ उसकी राय रही, उसको उसने अपने पत्र के पास भेज दिया । मैं मानता हूं कि प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी ने चाहा कि वह ब्लिट्ज के सम्पादक को भेजे गये अपने डिस्पैच को कमेटी के सामने रखे और संवाददाता ने यह दलील दी कि यह उसका विशेषाधिकार है कि उसने सम्पादक को जो कुछ भेजा है, उसके बारे में उससे कुछ पूछना नहीं चाहिये और उस पर इस बात का जोर नहीं डालना चाहिये कि वह उसको कमेटी या दुनिया के किसी दूसरे आदमी के सामने पेश करे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक वकील होने के नाते जानते हैं कि जब कभी कोई अपराधी अपराध करता है, तो वह लाइयर के सामने, वकील के सामने अपराध के संबंध में पूरी बात कह देता है, लेकिन किसी जज या किसी अदालत के द्वारा कभी भी उस पर यह दवाब नहीं डाला जाता कि जो बातचीत उन दोनों के बीच में हुई, वह अदालत के सामने रखी जाये, क्योंकि वह वकील का विशेषाधिकार है । इसी प्रकार संवाददाता का भी विशेषाधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह एडीटर को क्या कहता है, क्या भेजता है, उसको वह दुनिया के किसी भी आदमी, प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी या इस सदन को न बताये, जब कि एडीटर इस बारे में पूरी जिम्मदारी लेने के लिये तैयार हो कि उसको सजा दी जाये और चूंकि संवाददाता मेरा एम्पलाई है, मेरे लिये संवाद एकत्रित करता है, इसलिये उसको सजा न दी जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it not a fact that in this case the correspondent's name is given? There are cases where the correspondent's name is not given.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): That is a different thing.

Mr. Speaker: The editor takes the full responsibility so for as the world is concerned. Generally we do not go into the further question wherefrom the correspondent got the information or what information he gave to the editor. It is open to the editor to accept or not to accept that, and publish whatever he likes, or not to publish that at all. I can understand that. But if a correspondent signs his name or sends it under his name, is there not a difference?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-west): But, Sir, it has been stated before the Privileges Committee that the editor does take the full responsibility for what has appeared.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आपने बहुत ही सुन्दर बात उठाई है । मैं जानता हूं कि ब्लिट्ज में जो कुछ छपता है, वह विशेष संवाददाता की ओर से और उसमें लिखा होता है, "ए० राघवन्" ।

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing more. He is not the accredited correspondent of the *Blitz* here. Therefore, for all purposes he must be treated as any other person who writes to a newspaper, and when he signs his name, or it appears under his name, both the person who sends it and the person who publishes it are involved. Why should there be a difference? He is not a correspondent of the *Blitz* accredited to this House.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का संबंध है, उससे मेरा कोई संबंध नहीं है । वह आप के और संवाददाता के बीच की चीज है । आपने किस संवाददाता को किस अखबार का विशेष प्रतिनिधि माना हुआ है, यह मैं नहीं जानता । जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप से कहा है, वह तो आप के और संवाददाता के बीच का मामला है । लेकिन यहां पर मैं आपकी पहली बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि इस विशेष संवाददाता का नाम छपता है, इसलिये उसकी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है । मैं बहुत विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी संवाददाता का नाम छपता है, या नहीं, इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है । वह तो अखबार की तफसील की बात है कि वह यह दिखाये कि उसका विशेष प्रतिनिधि है य नहीं है । जनता का उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है, दूसरे लोगों का इससे संबंध नहीं है । अखबार में जो छपता है, वह अखबार के सम्पादक और संवाददाता का आपस का मामला है । यह तो उनके आपसी संबंध की बात है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member referred to me as a "vakil". So, I only want to tell him that if the correspondent takes the editor into confidence, does not want to disclose his name or take responsibility for it so far as its publication is concerned, that is another matter. We do not go into it. But he wants to take the credit for every word that appears, and so his name appears. The editor only relies upon this agent and publishes it. The editor is independently guilty, but this gentleman also cannot escape. There is no question of secrecy. I am not deciding it. This House may or may not go to the extent of accepting Shri Braj Raj Singh's contention. If the correspondent wants to hide himself, keep himself behind the screen, possibly the House will not try to look behind it and find him out. But his name appears, and he does not appear before the Committee. If he appears before the Committee and says he never wanted it, it was the editor who did it, that is another matter. Therefore, we are not asking him to disclose contrary to conventions. He himself has disclosed. Shall we take it into consideration or ignore it? That is the only point here.

Very well. He has said enough. There is very little time.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह तो आप ने बीच में कुछ कहा है । मैंने अभी कहां कहा है ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी आप ने जो दृष्टिकोण पेश किया है, मैं उससे विभिन्न दृष्टिकोण रखता हूं, और वह यह है कि किसी कारेसपांडेंट का, किसी संवाददाता का, नाम छपता है, या नहीं, इससे उस की जिम्मेदारी पर कतई कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । उसका नाम छपे या नहीं, उसका उत्तरदायित्व संवाद के इकट्ठा करने में जरूर रहेगा ।

इस संबंध में मैं एक दूसरी बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । यह अखबार जो कुछ छाप रहा है, वह सिर्फ संवाद मात्र नहीं है, वे उसके अपने विचार भी हैं । संवाददाता तो संवाद इकट्ठा करके भेजता है और सम्पदाक उस पर राजनैतिक , पोलीटिकल कमेंट्री लगा देता है । १५ अप्रैल के इस पर्टिकुलर इस्यू में तो आचार्य कृपालानी के बारे में जो कुछ छपा है, वह संवाद न होकर ज्यादातर राजनैतिक कमेंट्री ही है । इसलिये कमेंट्री संपादक की जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है या कारेसपांडेंट की, इस बारे में साफ तौर से एक निश्चय करने की जरूरत है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर हम यह देखेंगे या नहीं कि अपने कानून के मुताबिक हम किस को सजा दे रहे हैं और किसी को सजा देते समय हम अपनी हैसियत को देखेंगे या नहीं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संसद का अपना एक महत्व है । किसी छोटे संवाददाता को सजा देकर या किसी और आदमी को सजा देकर उसका महत्व कम हो जाये, ऐसा काम उसको नहीं करना चाहिये । एक कहावत है कि राजा के प्रति गली में कौन क्या कहता रहता है, कुत्ते भोंकते रहते हैं, वह इसकी फिक्र नहीं करता है । वह तो अपने दृष्टिकोण और नीति को साफ रखता है । कुत्ते क्या भौंकते रहते हैं, उस ओर वह ध्यान नहीं देता है और उसके अनुसार वह अपना दृष्टिकोण नहीं बनाता है । इसलिये उचित यह है कि छोटी छोटी बातों पर हम छुईमुई न बनें ।

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, in defending him, be has caused more demage than what the Committee has done.

काजी मतीन (गिरिडीह) : कुत्ता जब पागल हो जाता है , तो उसका कुछ इलाज करना जरूरी हो जाता है ।

[قاضی متین (گردھیہ) کتا جب پاگل ھو جاتا ھے - تو اس کا کچھ علاج کرنا ضروری ھو جاتا ھے]

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जब वह पागल हो जाता है, तो वह स्वयं ही खत्म हो जाता है मर जाता है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक अलग तरह का सवाल उठा रहा हूं । हमारा जो महत्व है, उसको हमें कम नहीं करना चाहिये ।

फिर एक बात और है । जो सजा संवाददाता को दी गई है, उस को आप देखें । उसको यह सजा दी जा रही है कि उस का गैलरी का पास खत्म कर दिया जायगा और उसका सेंट्रल हाल का पास भी खत्म कर दिया जायगा । मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या यह विशेषाधिकार संसद् का है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर संसद् का अधिकार रहे, लेकिन अभी तक जो व्यवस्था है, वह यह है कि वह सब काम सिर्फ आप करते हैं और संसद् का उस से कोई संबंध नहीं है । मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं, जो यह विचार रखते हैं कि इस काम के लिये संसद् की एक कमेटी हो, जो यह देखे कि किस संवाददाता को पास देना चाहिये और वह इस बारे में नियम बनाये । दुर्भाग्य से अभी तक इस बारे में कोई नियम नहीं हैं । इसलिये यह संसद् के विशेषाधिकार की बात न होते हुये आप के विशेषाधिकार की बात है और संवाददाता को सजा संसद् से नहीं, आप से दी जा रही है ।

इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस संबंध में हमें ज्यादा छुईमुई न होना चाहिये । यह मानते हुये कि जो शब्द लिखे गये हैं, वे अपमानजनक हैं, बहुत बुरे शब्द हैं और इस तरह के शब्द नहीं लिखने चाहिये थे, हम इस तरह की सजा देने के बजाये दूसरा तरीका अपना सकते हैं । वह तरीका यह है

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कि हम देश में जनमत को संगठित करें, जो यह देखे कि इस तरह के अखबारों का सर्कुलेशन कम हो, उनको लोग कम पढ़ें, वे इन को देखें और समझें कि उनका महत्व क्या है और उनकी अपनी हैसियत कुछ नहीं है। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, कानूनी दृष्टि से किसी को सजा देने मात्र से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस मसले पर हम गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर और जहां तक सजा देने का सवाल है, एक व्यक्ति को सजा दें और निश्चित रूप से हम कभी भी एडीटर को मौका न दें कि वह आकर हमारे सामने कुछ बातें कहें। प्रिवेलेजिज कमेटी ने मौका दिया था, लेकिन वह उसके सामने नहीं आये। अब सदन को यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि वह आकर इसके सामने अपनी व्याख्या करें, भाषण दें, । यह एक अनुचित बात होगा अब के लिये भी और भविष्य के लिये भी।

मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। जब कभी भी सदन के विशेषाधिकार-भंग का सवाल उठे, उसको मैं चाहता हूं कि बार बार यहां नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये, मैम्बरों के विशेषाधिकारों के संबंध में भी बारबार यहां चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिये। दस पांच साल में कहीं एक आध बार उठता है तब तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन बार बार नहीं उठना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि ऐसा हो तो यह उचित होगा और तभी हमारे विशेषाधिकारों की रक्षा हो सकेगी। वैसे मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं जो यह समझते हैं कि एक नई बिरादरी सदन के मैम्बरों की न हो इन विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में। साधारण नागरिकों की तरह हम रहें और हमारा कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं है जोकि साधारण नागरिक न कर सकते हों।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, I did not wish to intervene in this discussion but the last two speeches have been heard by me with mounting astonishment and although the two hon. Members who spoke addressed themselves to different points of view, somehow they managed to arrive at the same conclusion. I wish them joy of that company—them and the parties they represent. I hope they will pull together—and pull each other down in that process... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are pulling with you, and not with me—the communists.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am no legal expert nor do I look upon this matter as a matter of legal analysis. When this report came, I accepted the report as some people have gone through it—people of various Parties in this House and the Privileges Committee under the chairmanship of a very distinguished person, our Deputy Speaker. Naturally, I accepted it and I felt that, if I may say so, having accepted the fact that a breach of privilege had been committed, the recommendation they made was about the least that could be done; that is the very least and I had also no desire that nothing else should be done. Then at a later stage, I happened to see the long statement in defence that the Editor of *Blitz* put in. That is one of the most curious documents that I have read in defence because the impression created upon me was that it was one of further attack and offence and not of defence. What pained me particularly—and if may say so, not only pained me but slightly angered me—was the way our Deputy-Speaker was dealt with in that report, a person we know, whom we honour and who occupies a high position in this House and we all respect him. That he should be referred to in the manner he has been referred to in that pained and surprised me. After all this, should anyone get up in this House and say: let bygones be bygones; why should we pursue this? What are we pursuing? Are we not even prepared to express our dis-

approval of what has been done? I really cannot understand it. In the name of the liberty of the Press, I am afraid this idea of liberty of the Press—with which all of us agree has been extended in a somewhat peculiar way. All liberties in India today come from the essential sovereignty and liberty of Parliament of course, under the Constitution—I would add. Naturally, Parliament functions under the Constitution. If Parliament's sovereignty is affected, that affects all other liberties, ultimately not immediately; it is bound to. Therefore, it has been laid down, both as law and convention, that Parliament is supreme and certain privileges are attached to Parliament and to hon. Members here. They can say many things here which may create difficulties for them if they said them outside, so that there is complete freedom here. In the country we should develop a sense of dignity of Parliament just as, for instance, we want the dignity of the High Courts and Supreme Court to be maintained. We may not always agree, even when a distinguished Supreme Court Judge decides something. But that is not the point. We do want the dignity of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and our judiciary to be maintained, and more so, of Parliament which in its own sense—we do not use that phrase here and I do not know whether it is incorrect to use it but in England it is common thing—the High Court of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: That is how it has to develop.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no higher court.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, it becomes of the highest importance that this dignity should be observed and maintained. I would not like this House or Parliament to be very thin skinned and to go about pursuing people for minor offences or for something which might have been said in a hurry; that is not becoming of this House. If I may be completely frank with the House, I was not quite clear in my mind when this particular matter was first taken up whether it was worth taking up or not. But the developments that I have seen since then have convinced me that it was not only worth taking up but taking up strongly. Because the original thing may be just and something done in the excitement of the moment, which may be overlooked and may not be considered very important. We cannot go about picking up every phrase and every word. But it struck me that it has all the time been quite exceedingly vulgar and if I may say so with all respect, vulgarity itself, though not cognisable under the law, is a very serious offence, especially vulgarity connected with Parliament or Supreme Court. Nevertheless, my own inclination at that time was: why should Parliament waste its time over such stuff; unfortunately there is plenty of this vulgar stuff appearing in some of our periodicals—not all, of course, but some—and I do not quite know how one should deal with them, because it is a serious matter and this kind of degrading the sense of our people and making them accustomed to vulgar approaches and vulgar slogans and vulgar all that. It is not a good thing. Even though they may sometimes be useful for right causes, even then it is not a good thing. That is how I thought to begin with.

When I saw the defence, etc. which as I said, was not a defence but it was an offence, that seemed to me much more important for our consideration than the original offence. The Privileges Committee came to a certain conclusion. It is said that they came to it unanimously, but possibly it will be explained later on that perhaps it was not quite so unanimous as some part was not agreed to. Whatever it may be, the Privileges Committee came to a certain conclusion. Now, for us, at this stage to come in the way of that conclusion and that recommendation taking effect would indeed be a very serious matter. It is not a casual matter. We might not

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have taken up that at all; that matter would have ended. But having taken up all that has occourred, then, for any hon. Member to advocate the argument that we should ignore all this, seems to be really not justified. As I said, I have heard this with mounting astonishment; I just cannot see any by-way even to justify that kind of argument on the grounds that it is not important enough, because, at this stage, it means, I say not only our inability to defend the dignity of this House—not only that—but it almost means direct encouragement of vulgarity and offensiveness shown to this House. I find it difficult really to express myself with more clarity and more force on this issue. But it seems to me to be so absolutely clear. Situated as we are. the least we can do—we might have done more—is to accept the recommendations of the Privileges Committee.

I would add again that one thing that has really pained me, as I have said just now, is the casual and very improper way in which this gentleman, Mr. Karanjia, has treated or sought to treat our Deputy-Speaker whom we respect so much.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I said earlier yesterday, I owe it to the House to explain why I objected to the recommendations made by the Committee of Privileges of which I have the honour also to be a Member. I do wish to say that whether I am believed or not, I always make an effort, when I am in the Committee of Privileges, to try and examine the matter before us dispassionately. and without partisanship or prejudice. It is also there on the record, that for quite sometime, I agreed with the decisions ultimately arrived at but before the draft could be finalised, as a result of certain researches which I tried to conduct into the matter, I discovered some material which called me back, so to speak, and reminded me that it is the job of the Committee of Privileges and of Praliament not merely to stand on the technicalities of a particular position but to make sure—I ask the Prime Minister as Leader of the House and not as leader of a particular party to bear this in mind—that it is necessary, it is our job to see that whatever decision we take subserves the dignity of House as well as public interest. And it is exactly from that point of veiw that I want to examine the recommendations which have been made by the Committee of Privileges in regard to the punishment which is sought to be meted out

Sir, I have to refer to a case which is already mentioned in the report of the Committee of Privileges at pages 93-94 and which is reported in Parliamentary Debate, Vol. 98, and which relates to the year 1901. I do wish the House to give some careful attention to this case which, as I told you yesterday, corresponds almost exactly to the present case before us. I wish the House also to remember that in 1901, when this case came up before the House of Commons, the Boer War was going on and it was during the pendency of the Boer War that the Secretary of State for War, a man called Mr. Brodrick, had his conduct impugned by the *Daily Mail*. Therefore, naturally, the House took a very serious view of the matter. The House took such a very serious view that apart from Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who was later Prime Minister of Great Britian, and was Leader of the Liberal Opposition at that time. another Member, Mr. Dillon, had said this.—I am quoting from column 598—about the reflection on Mr. Brodrick "when a Minister of the Crown was charged by great newspaper and there were cries of "Oh, oh": —I will withdraw the word "great" and say "the most widely circulated paper in England," and indeed Members have not much cause to be proud of it—but I say it is a grave national scandal when a Minister of the Crown is charged by the most widely circulated paper in England with making false statements in his capacity as a Minister to the House of Commons, and with making those false statements from the basest conceivable of human motives.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is my privilege to raise a point of order. I beg to submit that all this discussion is out of order. because the point is, our Parliament is a legislative body; it is not an executive body. If there is some vulgarity, surely, our magistrates are there and our high courts are there. So, this question cannot be discussed here.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. This House can dispose of matters affecting its own privilege. Otherwise we cannot exist even for a minute. As the courts are entitled to charge for contempt those persons who commit contempt, we have the right to charge people for contempt or for breach of privilege. It is the inherent right of Parliament and this Parliament would not part with it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I said, exactly as Members of this House took a serious view of the reflections made on the conduct of an hon. Member of this House, even more than that, in the House of Commons, it was said that during war-time, the conduct of the Minister for War was impugned by the *Daily Mail*, a great newspaper and the adjectives used by the *Daily Mail* were, "baseless and mean, untruthful" and certain insinuations regarding acceptance of bribes and all that. It was about a Minister. Therefore, it was a very serious matter, a reflection upon the conduct of a Minister, that formed the basis of the matter of privilege. That was brought before the House of Commons in 1901 by the Liberal Opposition.

On that occasion, the Leader of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, who was the First Lord of the Treasury, took up an attitude which I find is an attitude which should be emulated by the Leader of the House here. I am quoting what Mr. Balfour had said from columns 592 and 593 of the Parliamentary Debates. He said:

> "My right hon. friend's personal honour is above the reach of newspaper attack, and he—

Nobody said so here. I do not know why. Acharya Kripalani at least deserves that kind of statement. After all, I hope his honour is above this kind of rather unpleasant and mean newspaper attack.

Anyhow, this is what Mr. Balfour said:

> "My right hon. friend's personal honour is above the reach of newspaper attack, and he need not consider this question from a personal point of view at all. So I dismiss that, and now address myself to the course which, in my judgment, the House should take in regard to the motion which has been proposed and seconded. This is not the first time by many in the course of my experience in the House that newspaper attacks on Members have been brought forward as questions of privilege, and I have consistently, as far as it has been in my power, supported the view that the House should not enter into any contest with newspapers or the press on matters of this kind. Nothing is gained for the honour and credit of the House or for the credit of journalism by such contests as those to which I refer. Of the words read out on this occasion, I think there is no doubt whatever that they are a breach of privilege. The thing is absolutely undeniable. Charges such as that are uncontested and incontestably breaches of privilege, and if the House thinks it worth while to affirm that it is so, I do not know that there is any objection to that course; but personally, I do not think that very much will be

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gained by it. We all know that it is a question of privilege. We all know also that we can summon the editor to the bar of this House, and we know the scene that may follow the censure, the apology, if such is offered, or we may send the offender to confinement in the Clock Tower. But if we adopt any of the resources at our command they really do very little to vindicate the honour of the House, and they serve no public advantage at all."

Having said so, he went on to explain why—he only conceded that privilege had been attracted—this kind of punishment proposed to be meted out should not be given, that is to say, calling to the bar and reprimanding. That was the suggestion made by the Leader of the Liberal Opposition in 1901. I do not stand here to hold any brief for the kind of writing which the Prime Minister has characterised as vulgar, which appeared in this newspaper. I do not hold any brief for that kind of thing at all. I wish to Heaven that that kind of journalism is not continued in our country. But it so happens that here is a paper which is highly popular, just as the *Daily Mail* had the largest circulation at that time. Possibly it has the second largest circulation at the present moment, but in 1901, it had the largest circulation in England at that time.

14 hrs.

During war time, the *Daily Mail* said that the Secretary of State for War had been mean, had been untruthful, had been malicious and it insinuated that he accepted bribes. On account of that, a privilege motion was brought before the House of Commons, and on that the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Leader of the House of Commons, took up this attitude. I do not wish to divulge what happened inside the Privileges Committee, though some Members here have occasinally gone so far as to do that sort of thing, but I am very pained that this matter, when I brought it up before the Privileges Committee, was brushed aside. My hon. friend, the Law Minister, came rather late on that occasion. I do not wish to refer to what happened inside, but I do feel that this was a matter which corresponded exactly to the case before us. Yet this matter was not given the slightest consideration and almost by main force, the position which I took was defeated. Earlier I had shown by my conduct, by my participation in the discussion in the Privileges Committee that I was taking an entirely non-partisan view of this thing.

Mr. Speaker: It does not appear to have been followed in the later cases of 1930, 1947 and so on. The hon. Member refers to case in 1901. There are cases here in 1930, 1947 and so on, which are similar cases, where accusations have been made of members about corruption and so on. They have all been brought before the House and reprimanded and suitabl action was taken.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It may be; I do not know if you are the prosecuting counsel on the other side; you are the Judge . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Occasionally the hon. Member makes some observations like that. I am the custodian of the privileges of this House and I have to interpret whatever has been said properly to the House before I put it to the vote of the House. Under our rules, I have got the right to explain and make a statement regarding what has occurred in the House, so that hon. Members' attention may be particularly drawn to the point at issue, whatever has been said in favour or against it, so that they may come to a right conclusion. That is so even with respect to ordinary matters and it is more so with respect to privileges. I am the custodian and as such I am entitled to ask the hon. Member whether it has been followed or not. I am the public prosecutor so far as this House is concerned. Let there be no such statement hereafter. I am entitled to ask questions. It is not as if I am merely sitting here. I am the guardian of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Certainly. Far be it from me to suggest that it is not for you to refer to this matter. Naturally you bring it to my attention. But my point will still continue to be this. Here in 1901 right in the middle of war time, reflections are made on the conduct of such elevated members of the House of Commons as the Secretary of State for War. That is why I said there is qualitative difference in the position. I expect Acharya Kripalani is regarded by all of us as a very important Member of this House who, even though he is in the opposition, is certainly in no worse position compared to the Minister of Defence.

Therefore, here is a case which corresponds to what has happened here. During war time, if the House of Commons should take this kind of attitude and let a paper like the Daily Mail go scot-free, surely the idea was like this. If the proceedings are there—our proceedings are also public—the whole country would know what kind of thing has appeared in a certain paper, what kind of vulgarity has been practised by that particular paper and the dignified attitude of the House in regard to that paper would redound a great deal more to the credit of the House and to the public interest than any other proceeding. That is what I wish to submit in all humility.

I wish only to add that when the voting took place on this matter—the Liberal Opposition pushed it to vote—by 222 to 122 votes, Mr. Balfour's position was accepted by the House.

I only want to make another statement and I shall conclude, and that is in regard to the correspondent Shri Raghavan. It appears from the evidence given to us that in the beginning he had said that he had no intention at all of coming into any kind of collision with the House or the Privileges Committee, with which he had most cordial relations. Then, he is found to have indicated to the Committee of Privileges that his editor, his employer, had taken charge of the whole matter and was assuming all responsibility and he would not say anything more. It was more under duress, I should imagine, than anything else, that he did not make any further statement. But his first statement indicates that possibly he would have come out at least to express a sense of apology. He could not do that because the editor, the employer, sat on him and did not make it possible for him to make an apology.

Then again, the point has been raised that it is not for the Committee of Privileges to suggest that action should be taken against the correspondent. It is for you. Informally the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges might have conveyed to you an idea which was more or less shared by Members of the Committee of Privileges that this kind of person should not be admitted to the Press Gallery or that sort of thing. But it cannot come as a recommendation of this sort; it does not come within the ambit of the different kinds of punishment which are prescribed under the privileges of the House of Commons, and those are the privileges which, rightly or wrongly, we are pursuing.

In spite of the vulgar things which have been written about Acharya Kripalani in that particular paper, the editor of that paper has brought up certain matters. These matters may not be cogent, but he has brought up certain matters regarding the delay—he says it is unconscionable delay and possibly it is deliberate delay—on the part of our House to formulate law in regard to its privileges. Eleven years have passed since the formulation of the Constitution and it is more than time that we do so. This may not be right; this may not be

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feasible. The House for many valid reasons may not be able to do so for the time being, but it brings out this point, *viz.*, how will he appear before the people?

The whole proceedings go to the whole country and he would appear before the people as a man who championed the rights of the Press. He would appear before the people as a man who only pointed out that the Lok Sabha is arrogating to itself some very special powers in disregard of an injunction in the Constitution that as soon as possible we should have our own statute on our privileges. He points out those things and he sends a long document. In that long document, he makes many unpleasant and objectionable observations.

Mr. Speaker: Is it his contention that for want of adequate information regarding our privileges, he did this and therefore, he can be excused? If it is not under the privileges, he comes under the ordinary law of the land relating to libel and defamation. What about that? That is what the hon. Law Minister said.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission, as I originally stated, is what we do should serve the public interest and also vindicate the dignity of the House. I feel from the point of view of the dignity of the House and from the point of view of public interest, we should not appear before the public as having done something in a hectoring and authoritarian manner. This has never happened that a member of the Press, however recalcitrant and intransigent he may be, is called to the Bar of the House. We are taking a step which is completely unprecedented. Before we do so, naturally we apply our minds a great deal more carefully, more especially in regard to this case of 1901. I say that qualitatively it is important. Qualitatively it is on a very much more important level than the cases to which you were pleased to refer. I may be wrong. I have not looked up everything; but let us look at the whole matter from the approach I am pressing.

I make a very special point. This case was disregarded by the Committee of Privileges. If, in spite of what I have tried to read out from this report, the House decides and the Leader of the House says that we should take a step like this, that Shri Karanjia should be called to this House, a scene takes place, the whole thing is reported to the world...... (*Interruptions*), if that happens, then he has only himself and his party to blame.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I rise to support the motion that has been moved so ably and eloquently by my friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. After what the Leader of the House has said—he has said it in such firm and decisive manner—there was nothing for me to add, except to say that I argee with all that he said.

I am constrained to take some time of the House for two reasons: firstly, because Shri Mukerjee has tried to cite a precedent here and I feel, Sir, that either knowingly or otherwise—most probably otherwise—has not cited all the relevant facts to the House and I think all the relevant facts should be brought before the House; secondly,—and I would like to dispose of my second point first—to me it is a matter of great satisfaction that in this matter of privilege it is not Acharya Kripalani who has raised the question—he is not concerned about it—but it is the House which is concerned.

Sir, if we look up other precedents in the House of Commons, over and over again, we find that it is not the so-called aggrieved Member who comes and says that he has been in any way libelled, it is the House and often Members belonging to the Opposition that brings up the matter. There is this classic instance which is reported and over which a considerable amount of discussion took place, when Sir Charles Lewis brought up the question of libel or contempt. That was by some newspaper against Mr. Dhillon, and according to Mr. Dhillon, Sir Charles belonged to a party which was entirely hostile to him. That high tradition has been maintained here also.

It was Acharya Kripalani who had made serious charges or offered serious criticism of the Government as far as a certain Ministry was concerned. It was in that connection that certain attacks were made in the Press, and when the matter ultimately was activised here, it is something to be proud of and to be happy about that it is the Secretary or the Secretary-General, whatever he is, of the majority party that comes forward and says that certain action has to be taken. When Acharya Kripalani is attacked, it is the dignity of the House which is attacked. It is the responsibility not of the party to which a particular person belongs; I think it is very gracious that if somebody from the Congress benches is attacked we should try to protect him and if somebody from the Opposition is attacked the Congress Benches should protect him. That is the real spirit in which parliamentary democracy functions, and it is being exhibited here not because we have studied precedents but we seem to do it in a spontaneous manner.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that in this effort our Communist friends are not willing to come with us. Why is it? What is it that is involved? I was surprised when Shri Dange, even when this matter was first brought up, had said that the matter be disposed of. Well, probably he was entitled to think that way, as the Prime Minister himself at that time felt that the matter should be disposed of. But the attitude that is being taken up later on somehow makes one feel that there is something more behind this than meets the eye. I have no desire to pursue the matter further.

The point that today I would like to give some attention to is this: Shri Mukerjee cited the case of 1901—the *Daily Mail* case. What precisely happened then? I do not know if Shri Mukerjee has read the entire proceedings or not. If he had read the entire proceedings he would have seen that the Secretary of State for Defence had got up in the House of Commons and made serious charges against the *Daily Mail* on the floor of the House. The *Daily Mail*, therefore, came out and said:

> "The *Daily Mail* will have no hesitation in proceeding against Mr. Brodrick for libel if he ventures to suggest outside the privileged circle of the House of Commons that this newspaper has stolen official documents, and its editor is quite willing to undergo an investigation under the Official Secrets Act."

The Secretary of State for Defence, on the floor of the Parliament had said that the editor of a particular newspaper had been bribing persons of his Ministry, had been stealing official secrets or purchasing official secrets and putting them in the newspapers. Now, naturally, as the Prime Minister pointed out, the Members of the House have a certain privileged position when they speak in the House. The newspaper found itself in a very awkward position. It could not sue the Minister for libel because of his privileged position. Therefore, in order to get the whole thing in the open, it made an attack on the Minister direct. Whether that attack was justified or not is another matter. If Acharya Kripalani had attacked *Blitz* in a foul manner or in a manner where Blitz had no redress whatsoever, then *Blitz* could have attacked Acharya Kripalani in return, and I am sure the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, would have taken the same stand that Mr. Balfour took in 1901. But the position is not on all fours. The situation is entirely different, and merely to quote certain parts of the discussion and not to

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

quote the entire report is not fair. Again, the Prime Minister has told us that everything has to be judged in a certain context. But here you are putting forward a certain precedent ignoring completely the context, not merely ignoring the context but also not bringing out the whole context here. Well, with all my respects for Shri Mukerjee, it seems to me that he is arguing for a case in which he has already made up his mind.

What are we asking from these gentlemen, whether it be Mr. Raghavan or Mr. Karanjia. We are not asking for their heads on the charger. All that the Parliament or the Privileges Committee expect is that, when it is pointed out to them by this august House that something wrong has been done, as gentlemen they say: "I am sorry or I regret that it has happened." Why are they not able to say that? Shri Raghavan is not to be thrown out of the Press gallery for good. All that is expected is that he should express regret.

On the matter of regret, Sir, there are two precedents. Those cases arose in 1947 and 1956—the Highway Case and the Junor's Case. In both these cases, when persons were called to the Bar of the House and were given an opportunity to explain themselves if they so desired, what were they told by the Speaker? In both the cases the words are almost the same. In 1947 the Speaker said:

> "You made what the Committee were only able to regard as an entirely inadequate apology."

In 1956 he said:

> "Although given every opportunity to express your regret, you made what the Committee were only able to regard as an entirely inadequate apology."

Such cases have been where people made inadequate apologies. Then the House has to go into the mattter. If ou look into *May's Parliamentary Practice*, what does that say? There it is said:

> "Sometimes the House on taking the report into the consideration orders the person incriminated to attend the House in order to hear anything he may have to offer in extenuation or palliation of his offence or in the mitigation of the punishment before it decides whether or not it will confirm the decision of the Committee."

The experience throughout in Great Britain has been, at least in the democratic times, that whenever somebody has been found guilty of this offence, either he has tendered an unqualified satisfactory apology, or if he has given an inadequate apology he is given another opportunity and he has always taken adventage of it.

This House has been anxious, over and over again, to see that these two gentlemen—Mr. Raghavan and Mr. Karanjia—tender an apology to the House. It is not a question of apologising to A, B or C. it is a question of apologising to the House which is the custodian of all the freedoms in the country. Even that they are not willing to do. Not only that; the report itself has said—the Prime Minister has underscored it saying that the whole matter is being aggravated and all kinds of statements are being made and all kinds of insinuations are being made against this august body and one of the presiding personalities of that body—on page 9 of the Privileges Committee's Report it is stated:—

> "This offence has been further aggravated by the type of explanation he has chosen to submit to the Committee."

Now, as the Prime Minister pointed out, the matter has been still further aggravated by whatever has been said against the House, the Privileges Committee and the Deputy-Speaker in a recent issue of the Blitz. Why is this being done? The whole point is taht this House has not suggested that he may be punished or penalised. Even nobody's right to sit in the Parliament, to comment on whatever happens in the Parliament is going to be taken away. This House only feels taht what he has done is something which he should not have done and he should express regret. Why is he unwilling to do it? That seems to be the whole problem. Therefore, to make this song—Sir, I may be permitted to use that expression—that Mr. Raghavan is being penalised or Mr. Karanjia is being penalised is not right. This House is not interested in penalising anybody. We are interested in maintaining a certain dignity, a certain decorum, certain good manners. Even between two friends, two individuals, when there is an exchange of hot words, surely one will try to make it up by saying straightaway that he is sorry for the words he used. Why is it that normal good manners are not followed here? That is either because, as the Prime Minister said, this gentleman seems to specialise in vulgarity—if that is so I have nothing to say—or there is something much more stubborn behind it. In either event, I feel that now that the matter has been activised to this extent, the House should unanimously pass the motion that has been moved by my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Earlier, I had assured the Deputy-Speaker that in arriving at any decision, as far as I am concerned, my effort would be to see that unanimity is maintained. May I beg of my Communist friends that, as vital issues are involved in this, let us not make this an issue on which we are going to disagree when the voting comes? When the voting comes, let us all support the motion of Dr. Ram Subagh Singh. Let it appear, as in fact it is, that when the Prime Minister spoke, he spoke not just as the Prime Minister but as the Leader of the whole House, echoing the sentiments of every single member in this body.

Shri Naushir Bharucha *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I think there has been sufficient discussion. So, I will now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The other two motions are barred. I will not take the necessary steps to summon Shri R. K. Karanjia to the Bar of the House to carry out the sentence pronounced upon him by the House. I will also cancel the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to Shri A. Raghavan, and the same will not be issued to him again till he tenders to the House a full and adequate apology.

14.22 hrs.

INCOME TAX BILL, 1961—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration. Out of 10 hours allotted for this Bill, 1 hour and 40 minutes have been taken. 8 hours and 20 minutes remain. Shri M. R. Masani will continue his speech.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): How much time will be devoted to the first reading and how much for clause by clause consideration? I am of the view that 7 hours may be devoted to the first reading and 3 hours, if necessary, extended by another hour in your discretion, for clause by clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Will that be enough?

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): I think 6 and 4 hours would be better, because there are many clauses and we should not rush with the discussion of the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Why not they speak on the clauses which are somewhat contentious?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): There cannot be many amendments to the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I accept 7 hours and 3 hours.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, I just started to speak yesterday when the House adjourned. I had stated that, in order to understand this Bill, one had to consider the relationship between the tax-collector and the tax-payer. A very delicate relationship had existed throughout history because the tax-gatherer, unfortunately, had been looked upon in all countries and at all times as a not very welcome person, a person who had to be an exacter, a harasser and many times a tyrant. In our own times, much of that feeling still survives.

In a Bill of this nature, legislation of this type, it is important that it should satisfy certain tests so that the relationship that is to subsist between these two categories is as harmonius and mutually considerate a one as possible. Not only are courtesy and consideration due to the citizen, who is the assessee, on the part of the officer, but the citizen has also to appreciate that the income-tax officer is no different from himself. It is not as if all income-tax officers are vindictive in persecuting the assessee; nor as if all assessees are trying to evade their payment of tax and trying to dodge their obligations. I would say that both categories are, by and large, honourable and honest citizens. The income-tax staff does its duty, an unpleasant, one of probing into one's affairs, and we should show it every sympathy and every respect. On the other hand, it is equally important that officers of Government, such as income-tax officers, should show the same consideration and respect for the assessees, treating them as honourable citizens, and not start with a prejudice that a man is a potential criminal or tax-evader. I say that because, sometimes, it is assumed that all income-tax officers are good and all assessees bad, and sometimes the other way. And it seems to me both attitudes are equally unfair because, after all, an income-tax officer, if he was not an income-tax officer, would become an assessee himself if he was in another office, and an asseesee might easily take a job in the income-tax department and the roles could be reversed. They are all members of our society and our community. I am saying that because sometimes it is suggested that the tax law should be harsh because we must pursue the evader, as if evasion is a normal pursuit.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Let me, first of all, ask the House to consider whom we are discussing when we talk of the assessee. An assessee is, by and large, a lower middle-class man. He is a man with modest means and, in most cases, a man with a fixed income, in respect of which tax is deducted at the source. It is only a handful of assessess who are rich people and who have diversified sources of income and in whose case the question of evasion or even avoidance at all arises. Just to make this point clear, because I am sure there are hon. Members in this House who keep thinking of the income-tax asseesee as somebody rich, somebody to be envied, somebody to be pulled down, I may say that of all those who pay income-tax in our country currently, those with an income of Rs. 7,500 a year or Rs. 625 a month, a very modest income for a family, those earning Rs. 625 or below a month constitute 63·02 per cent of the total body of assessees. Six out of ten of our assessees are lower middle-class people with an income of Rs. 600 or less. Taking one step higher, 86·84 per cent or 87 per cent of our assessees have incomes of less than Rs. 1,250 per month. This shows that all except about 13 per cent of the assessees are middle class people with reasonably confortable or very modest means, and it is this class of people we are legislating for when we consider a Bill of this nature, and not anti-social tycoons or the rich man who is avoiding his tax. When we forget the rule and make the exception the rule, we are in danger of losing our moorings.

There are reasons why people avoid taxes and evade taxes. My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, in his excellent speech with which we started the debate, pointed out two reasons why evasion becomes rampant. The first reason is that evasion is aggravated, or temptation is created, when the level of taxation exceeds reasonable figures, as it does in our own country. As taxation of the higher brackets becomes excessive, as it has become in India, these people resort to evasion. Then it becomes necessary for Company Directors, who should be busy trying to cut down their costs and produce goods for the market at economic prices, to divert their attention of finding ways of avoiding tax, because it is found that the avoidance of tax becomes more profitable than the cutting down of the cost of production. Secondly, as Shri Morarka has stated, reason for evasion taking large proportions is the feeling that your money is being wasted, that your money, which is taken from you in the form of taxes, is not being applied or utilized in a manner that you would like to see or as it appeals to a reasonable man. When bureaucracy grows, when wasteful State projects are indulged in, when giantism and gigantism take shape in the nature of planning, then the citizen says "why should I give my money for this? I will rather keep a little more for myself". This is a phenomenon which is not known only in our country; it is a universal phenomenon. Professor Parkinson, the well-known authority on public administration, in his book *The Law and The Profits*, refers to both, factors. He says:

> "To turn to the predicament of the great majority, it is otherwise that some otherwise law-abiding people would evade taxes, in any case. Their number would be small, because their margin of profit, was less. With a tax of about ten per cent of income, the cost of evasion or even of avoidance becomes for most people more than the amount of the tax. Even with tax at twenty per cent, the skill now devoted to evading the tax might be more profitable and directed towards increasing the income."

But he points out that when the tax goes much higher, then it becomes much more profitable to evade tax than to put in the same effort to produce more, or to earn more in an honest way. Similarly, he says that the wasteful expenditure of modern States, particularly of Welfare States, predisposes the taxpayer to avoid paying tax, because he does not think that his money is put to effective and proper use.

Now, Sir, it is necessary, if we want taxation to be on a sound basis and to be paid properly, that our tax law should be simple and clear. This Bill has tried to simplify our tax law, to make it more intelligible to the layman. I am sure that no member of the Select Committee would claim that we have succeeded in that task. We have moved in that direction. We are glad that we have made some progress. Maybe twenty or thirty years from now, somebody will be able to put this law into King's English.

Today there are many sections of this law which will require a lawyer

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or expert to read. Even in the Select Committee there were occasions when all of us were confused as to what exactly a section meant and we had to invite an official of the Department to explain what a particular clause meant in its effect. When that is the fate of Members of Parliament, what would be the position of the average man in the street, or the assessee? We are, therefore, let us admit, a long way away from that simplicity and that clarity which is required of a law of this nature. Even now, there are many parts of income-tax law which will remain incomprehensible to all except income-tax experts and the Central Board of Revenue.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Even to them sometimes not.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Bill has sought on the one hand, to simplify the tax measures and on the other hand to tighten up the law so that evasion may be avoided. That, Sir, is a perfectly legitimate pursuit and I think the hon. Minister will agree that no Member of the Select Committee showed the slightest desire to help anyone to evade the law. We all stand with him four square in our desire to see that tax is honestly paid and is capable of being collected.

Sir, the Bill has been improved in the Select Committee in several respects for which, like Mr. Morarka, I too am grateful. I think we owe a great deal to the consideration shown to different points of view by the hon. Minister who piloted the Bill and I am glad that the Select Committee particularly went in for two reforms. One was to extend the exemption of gratuity from taxation. It is true that the exemption is strictly limited and is within unduly modest or restricted limits. Because those limits apply in government service, they have been made applicable to all employees, even outside. I for one cannot accept the logic of that. If an enlightened employer has greater enlightenment than the Government, or is in a better position than the Government to pay a larger retirement gratuity, I do not see why the benefit of that gratuity should not go to the employee without payment of taxation. The Government of India is hardly a model employer to set the pace for others. As one of those who lag behind, they are trying to restrict the right of other employers to give a generous gratuity. But I welcome this and I appreciate the action of the Government in accepting this, because it will be a relief to lakhs of modest, lower middle-class employees in employment outside Government to whom this little concession had been denied so far. I am very glad that even though within limits, this concession has been made.

The second thing about this Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, which appeals to me, particularly as one who occasionally writes, is the consideration that has now been shown to what may be called creative elements in our society—artists, musicians, actors and writers. These classes have been shown consideration in two respects—by being allowed to insure their lives to a slightly larger extent than others and by giving the Department the discretion to allocate their income over a period of years rather than only one year, over three years. This is very important. It is often alleged that screen stars secrete a large part of their salary by taking money in cash and that what they receive by cheque or on the record is only a small part of the fee they are paid. That, I believe, is true. There is large scale evasion and abuse of law at that point. But let us consider a little more sympathetically why it happens. It happens because in a particular year a screen star may perform in a very successful film and he or she may get a very large fee for that. But the lives of screen stars and artists in general are very short and limited ones particularly in the case of women with rare exceptions. Authors, while they do not have a short life, enjoy an intermittent one, because inspiration dries up and a man who writes a successful book or novel is not able to sell another book for the next two or three years. It is, necessary, therefore, that in the interests of encouraging literature and art, we should show a little concession and appreciation of the erratic nature of the earnings of these artists, compared with the rest of us who go to office or go in for business month in month out, year in year out.

I am very glad that it has been possible for the Select Committee to show this consideration and one can only express the hope that, given this relief, the proclivity to evade payment of tax, to which I referred just now, will lesson a little in appreciation of what has been done for this class of our people.

Now, Sir, having welcomed certain aspects of the Bill, I would now like to come to other aspects which are not as welcome. I think an opportunity has been missed during this legislation to put right certain inequities and certain unfairnesses that have existed in our tax law. Some of them have been put right, but many others survive. I would like to give only two or three examples which involve broad questions of principle or policy. My remaining disagreements with the Bill, which are embodied in my minute of dissent, I shall deal with when the clause by clause consideration of this measure is taken up next week.

In so far as major issues of policy or principle are concerned, I shall mention two which figure in the report of the Select Committee on the Bill. The first, Sir, is embodied in clause 179 to which my hon. friend Mr. Morarka also made a critical reference yesterday. Sir, the industrial development of this country so far and the industrial development of the leading industrial countries all over the world, whether it is the United States, or Germany, or Britian or elsewhere, has been based on cooperation about which we all get lyrical, a form of cooperation which was devised in the last couple of hundred years by which people with modest incomes and savings could pool their savings for the purpose of industrial production. That form of co-operation is the joint stock company. The joint stock enterprise was invented by the genius of man in response to the needs of large scale industrial production. You, Sir, or I, might not have enough to produce even a button. But when you and I and everyone else pool our small resources of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 in the form of shares in a cooperative society called a limited liability company or corporation, we make it possible for all our small savings to be pooled for the production not only of a button, but even of locomotives or steel or somethink quite big as that. It is the limited liability company that has made possible the industrial revolution in the more advanced countries.

What is the essence of the limited liability company? It is that our cooperative society or joint stock company has a different personality from ourselves. You and I as shareholders are one thing, but our Company, by whatever name it is called, is a different legal personality. You and I are liable to the extent of our share in the liability of the company, but not beyond. If your share and mine is one-thousandth of the capital of the company, then our liability is restricted to a thousandth part of the liability of the company and, whatever misfortunes the company may suffer, nobody can touch us except to that extent of the money we have invested. This is very fundamental. If we once start monkeying or tinkering with this very sacred principle of limited liability of those who participate in joint stock enterprise, we are in danger of slipping down a very slippery slope, a slope that might destroy this instrument which human ingenuity has devised for the service of man and his needs. It is not a thing to be lightly indulged in. I am sorry to say that in the Bill, as it

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originally was. there was a violent effort made to break through the structure of limited liability. I am equally sorry to say that the Select Committee was not able to defeat this move and that the mischief has survived in the Bill as it is before the House today. That mischief is found in clause 179 of the Bill which says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956, when any private company is wound up after the commencement of this Act, and any tax assessed on the company, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, in respect of any income of any previous year cannot be recovered, then, every person who was a director of the private company at any time during the relevant previous year shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such tax unless he proves...."

Kindly mark the words 'unless he proves'.

> "that the non-recovery cannot be attributed......"

There are two negatives.

> "to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company."

Originally, the attempt was even more ambitious. It was to make substantial shareholders also liable in an unlimited manner. The Select Committee, seeing the danger, was able to limit it. I feel that the danger and mischief still remain. Once this principle of limited liability is invaded there is no knowing where we shall stop. This means that a man who is invited to become a director of a private company must think a hundred times before he accepts such an assignment, because who knows whether five or ten years later, long after he ceases to be a director of the company and the company goes in for some misfortune, he will be told, "Now you prove that you were not careless, that you did not commit any offence; otherwise, you will be liable". To what extent? Unlimited. For a man with limited resources his whole fortune or estate may be swept away in paying for the company's liabilities under this clause. Nothing less than this is the meaning of this clause 179. I think it is a pernicious clause and I hope that even now this Parliament can be awakened to the danger of what is involves as a threat to the future of industrial enterprise in this country.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): What about misfeasance and negligence of duty?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes; it says:

> "unless he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company."

It is an elementary principle of jurisprudence that you cannot prove a negative. No man can prove that he did not commit a murder; that he did not steal. It is for those who allege the crime to prove it positively. Every man is assumed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty. This is the reverse of any decent principle of jurisprudence. Here the man must prove a negative namely, that he did not do anything wrong. How do you prove that? The onus is on the wrong side. I could have understood this clause—it is not that I would have agreed with it even then—assuming for a moment that limited liability was to be truncated and somebody said that where it could be proved that the director was guilty of these things, he could be proceeded with beyond his limited liability. But that is not the law. The law now suggested is that he will be mulcted. Only if he can prove a negative to the satisfaction of the other side, he may be exempted.

Yesterday, Shri Morarka, quite rightly, argued that this clause was retroactive or retrospective in its operation. He rather gently conceded that he might have been wrong, but I would like to assure him that he is right in saying that the operation of this clause is retrospective or retroactive.

An. Hon. Member: Very modest.

Shri M. R. Masani: It means that a man who was a director before today, or a few months ago or, maybe, a year or two ago, who took on the obligation of directorship as the law then laid down which was that he would not be liable beyond his share in the company, when we pass this Bill this month or next month he becomes liable for something that happened before the Bill was made operative. He comes under a new liability created retrospectively for him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You are referring to new directors coming in.

Shri M. R. Masani: You insist on misunderstanding him. I understood him correctly.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): It should be made applicable to newcomers.

Shri M. R. Masani: Shri Morarka's argument was that if it was now said that from now on anyone who becomes a director with full knowledge of what the law is and is subjected to this, he does not seem to mind it. But I mind it even then for I think it is against limited liability. But I understand his argument. He is quite right. It has been a very well understood principle of jurisprudence never to create a crime or an offence retrospectively, never to levy a new punishment for something which has already happened; in other words, never to punish anybody for something which was not criminal or an offence at the time it was done.

These are semi-penal provisions. This is quasi-criminal jurisdiction. You are mulcting a man beyond the normal law of the country. Is it right that, living as we do under a free society and a democratic government, we should depart so lightly and so cheerfully from well established principles of jurisprudence throughout the free and democratic world? I think there are dangers here of this country being taken away from the moorings in which we have been brought up, the Anglo-Saxon principles of jurisprudence which have been the foundation on which our individual liberties and our fundamental rights are today guaranteed. We may certainly develop them, but let us not destroy them. Therefore I want to state my complete dissociation and opposition to clause 179, against which I shall vote.

Confidence is a very delicate plant. We, on the one hand, talk about increasing production and ask people to serve the country by producing and then we pass or try to pass a law like this, which strikes at the root of that confidence. I certainly would not become a director of a private limited company after this clause is passed. I would consider it putting myself in great jeopardy, because I would not be the sole person who would decide whether I should get into trouble or not, and then ten years later go and prove that I was not responsible for carelessness. It is something that is asking too much of human nature.

Clause 79 is also responsible similar departure from sound ple. Clause 79 is on the sub carrying forward and setting o losses. How does it offend against the principle of corporate entity and limited liability? As I said earlier, a joint stock company or a corporation is a separate entity from the human beings who make it up. It is a notional entity. It has a personality and an identity of its own. Clause 79 says that unless you can prove that 51 per cent of the voting power in a company at a particular time is held by those same people who held it sometime earlier, you cannot carry

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forward or set off losses. In other words, again, in this matter the human beings who make up the company and the company itself are sought to be mixed up. The corporation remains a corporation even if every single human being has died and new people have come in. If every share has changed hands, the corporate enterprise remains the same corporate enterprise. This is the very foundation of company law. To say that a majority of those who were there must remain a majority of the present company is going behind the very essence of a company. We are not here concerned with human beings. We are concerned with corporate enterprise.

Again, in this case of clause 79, by trying to look behind the company and into the persons or the human beings involved, we are violating a fundamental concept of Company Law. I, therefore, feel that both these clauses need to be reconsidered and I do hope that whatever feeling or opinion can be expressed in the House may even at this late stage make it possible. Otherwise, no one who believes in these principles of limited liability and corporate enterprise can possibly identify himself with these clauses.

I now come to the second main point of principle. That concerns charitable institutions. Charitable institutions are dealt with by clauses 11, 12 and 13 of the Bill. Here again, may I say, because I want to be fair at every stage to the hon. Minister and to the Select Committee, that a rising out of the discussions that took place considerable improvement has been made in all these clauses and a point of view that charity should not be hampered and that difficulties should not be placed in the way of those who run charitable institutions has found partial acceptance. But, unfortunately, certain blemishes remain. At this stage I shall deal only with one of them, a matter to which reference has been made already by the hon. Minister in his opening speech, and that is in regard to denominational charities, charities that are for the benefit of particular denominations or sections of our people, not of all people without discrimination.

I hope every hon. Member knows that I am not interested myself in denominations. I have never regarded myself or any other citizen of this country as being anything but an Indian first and last. I am not interested in communal or religious or any other divisions, and to me the idea of giving money to people of one kind or one race or one religion or one origin is absurd. It would not occur to me and if I wanted to give money to a charity I would give it to a good charity, whoever benefited from it would not concern me very much; certainly not what religion, race or community they belonged to.

But I am not legislating for myself and my hon. friend is not legislating for himself. We are supposed to legislate for human beings in our country as we find them. That is part of democracy, that we do not imagine people to be different from what they are. The luxury of imagining that people are different from what they are should be left to fascist and communist dictators; democrats have to legislate for human beings as they are. Yes, Sir, by legislation we certainly try to push society further, to help the right instincts and to discourage wrong instincts. But there are definite limits wihin which the function of legislation, this educative functions of legislation, can be practised.

I say you cannot make men good by coercion; you cannot make men nationalists by taxation. Today the average Indian—whether we like it or not, let us face it, everyone in public life knows it to his cost—is not an Indian first and last. He certainly is an Indian. But he also is either a Hindu or a Muslim or a Parsi or a Christian. He also is a Brahman or a non-Brahman or a Kshatriya or a Harijan or something else. He has many consciousnesses; he has not got just one national patriotic consciousness. What I say is known to be true by every one of us here. We may pretend for public consumption that it is not true, but it is true. Our public life is infested by caste and communal considerations. I deplore it. I deplore it as much as my hon. friend the Finance Minister, and I shall join hands with him in trying to educate our people against that trend.

But, while most people in our country feel as Hindus or Parsis or Christians or Catholics or Branhmans or non-Brahmans or Harijans, are we in a position to say: "Only *that* is charity which is given to an institution where these distinctions do not pertain"? That the moment you give it to people who are nearer to you by birth or religion or part of the country or language, that it becomes invalid, it ceases to be treated as charity, it has to be treated as business. This, Sir, is the meaning of two clauses in the Bill as it has been reported upon by the Select Committee. I refer to clause 88(5) (iii) and clause 13(b).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Chairman, you will kindly give me more time.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken half an hour.

Shri M. R. Masani: If I may say so, there are not too many speakers who will be interested in this and you may therefore give a few of us time.

Clause 88(5) (iii) is an old clause. Even under the present law it has been laid down that if a donation or a charity is made to an institution which is confined by race, religion or characteristics of that kind, it shall not be free of tax. I do question that, and I think it is a good opportunity to remove this unfortunate ban.

It has been said that "charity begins at home." But the Bill would like to suggest that charity should begin at the other end: you may give it to a stranger or a man who is remote from yourself, a man in Madras may give in charity t oosmebody in the North but not to any Tamil-speaking people, because then it would become communal, it would become linguism! This is all wrong. It is true that the wider our charity becomes, the better. Why confine it to India? Why not look forward to the day when we can think of our fellow human beings in any part of the world—in Africa or in Europe or in America or in the Far East—as our brethren? I look forward to that day. But surely, we are not going to say: "Unless your charity is universal, if it is parochial and national, it is not going to be tax-exempt"!

Similarly, if a man is limited in his outlook, if he thinks of his caste, his community, his language, his family, his clan, his tribe, you may say that he has a limited mind. But are you going to punish him? Are you going to say: "I do not think it is a good charity"? Normally, the selfishness is expanded: first you think of yourself, then you think of your family, then of your relations, and then of your clan or your tribe, and so on. And ultimately you think of the nation and the world and humanity.

Every step forward should be encouraged and not retarded. What will be the result of this? The result of this banning of donations to this extent will be that a man who wants to give a donation will say: "Oh, you want to tax it, then I won't give it to charity". He will keep the money and hoard it. Is that what we want? The result of this clause on donations is that it dries up the springs of charity. Instead of encouraging a man to be charitable, you are retarding the charitable instinct and you give him an excuse to say: "If you want to tax it, I will not give it."

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Whom are we helping by this? Does it get wider or narrower? It will only encourage the selfishness of the man and give him an excuse for not doing the right thing.

Therefore, I say that you cannot legislate run into nationalism. As an educative process we could all try it. It will take a long time. Meanwhile, let us accept people as they are.

Then we come to a new clause, where this principle of donations being discriminated against, is being applied for the first time to the charity itself . Clause 13(b) is a very dangerous clause. This was not in the Bill. The Bill as circulated to the public, as read by the people, the Bill on which evidence was led before the Select Committee, did not have this clause. But clause 13(b)(i) smuggles in, for the first time, a provision which makes a violent departure. Shri Naushir Bharucha was perfectly right in pointing out two days ago that nobody outside, except a few of us here, even know that this is being proposed. The thousands of the so-called charities which, after all, help lakhs of our people—whether communal or not—do not know what is being planned. They do not know that a new clause is being brought in which will make a similar activity in future punishable by taxation. This is a most dangerous provision. I am sure that, if it had been in the original Bill, a howl of protest would have gone round the country, the press would have taken cudgels, and evidence would have been led before the Committee which would have persuaded the Committee to modify the Bill. But because the clause was not there and because it was sprung on the Select Committee and adopted, we now have a clause which is in danger of being passed without Parliament and the people knowing what is being done.

This clause says:

"Nothing contained in section 11 shall operate so as to exclude from the total income of the previous year of the person in receipt thereof—

(a) any part of the income from the property held under a trust for private religious purposes which does not enure for the benefit of the public;

(b) in the case of a trust or charitable or religious institution created or established after the commencement of this Act,

(i) if the trust or institution is created or established for the benefit of any particular race, religious community or caste".

I oppose this sub-clause. I think it is an unfortunate, a misguided effort to do the right thing in the wrong way. It amounts to this—that money that would have gone to needy people would now be grabbed by the Government as part of income-tax. It is an attempt to enforce "secularism" by the wrong method, by legal coercion. which is bound to defeat itself. This will not stop people being communal. This will only stop them from doing in an open and decent way what they want to do. If a man wants to help his own kind, his own clan, his own religion, or his own language, he is going to do it. No amount of laws like this is going to stop him. He will do it in an underground way; he will do it privately, unofficially, informally. He will not show it.

Lastly, since you wish me to conclude, I come to my third point, and that is about a Government amendment of which notice has now been given after the Select Committee has become *functus officio*. The hon. the Finance Minister has given notice of nine amendments. Most of them are perfectly unexceptionable and I have no objection to them, because they do not materially make any change, but there is one amendment against which I must raise my voice. That is amendment No. 9, the last amendment in List II. It seeks to amend a clause which the Select Committee has recommended.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He has tabled more amendments today.

15 hrs.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not up-to-date. I cannot keep abreast of the Finance Minister's changes of mood and mind. I am trying to keep abreast of them.

I am referring to pages 157 and 158 of the Bill. There is clause 243. This clause was passed by the Select Committee. The hon. Finance Minister was a party to it. It reads as follows:

> "(1) If within a period of six months from the date on which a claim for refund is made under this Chapter, the Income-tax Officer does not grant the refund, the Central Government shall pay the claimant simple interest at four per cent per annum on the amount directed to be refunded from the date immediately following the expiry of the period of six months aforesaid to the date of the order granting the refund."

There is an Explanation which says:

> "If the delay in granting the refund within the period of six months afroesaid is attributable to the assessee, whether wholly or in part, the period of the delay attributable to him shall be excluded from the period for which interest is payable."

It says that the issue whether a period should be excluded or not will be determined by the Commissioner whose decision should be final.

A very reasonable clause, a good clause and, as Shri Morarka said yesterday, a clause meant to help in expediting settlement of income-tax cases. Hardly was the ink dry on the report when the Finance Minister came forward with this amendment, at the instance of his Department, which is now amendment No. 9, which says:

> "If the Income-tax officer does not grant the refund,
>
> (a) in any case where the total income of the assessee does not consist solely of income from interest on securities or dividend, within three months from the date on which the total income is determined under this Chapter,
>
> (b) in any other case, within six months from the date on which the claim for refund is made under this Chapter . . ."

What it does is to postpone the payment of interest from six months after the claim to three months after the determination of the claim. The amendment which the Finance Minister now seeks to introduce forgets to mention how much time may pass between the making of the claim and the making of the determination. It could be three months, it could be three years, it could be thirty years. I am not saying that it will be that. Here, we are subjecting the citizen to the mercy of the bureaucracy and the administration which, by keeping a claim dangling, can deny your right to interest. In other countries, a very serious view is taken of this. In the United States and in Britain, it is believed that the man is entitled to propmt refund. He may be a man of modest means. He may need the refund to carry on his livelihood. By delaying payment, you are denying him his livelihood and therefore you pay interest. You are compulsorily borrowing his money. It is his money. You are detaining it. If you detain it without his consent, the least you can do is to pay him interest.

Why this amendment? The Select Committee, as a whole, decided on that in order to give an incentive to the Income-tax department to get on with assessments. We know they are

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notoriously slow in disposing of assessments of even small people. Even small peoples' assessments are often kept pending for two or three years, for no reason at all, except that the Income-tax Department has its hands full. As I said in the beginning, I have sympathy for the Income-tax Officers. If they are overworked, let there be more of them. But, certainly, you cannot first say that you have not got enough Income-tax Officers and then ask the citizen to wait for years and say that you cannot pay interest. That does not seem to be right. If the Finance Minister is satisfied that the Taxation Department is inadequately staffed, let him develop it. I am sure he will realise ten times the amount that he will be spending on the salary of these very low paid people. I am not against more Income-tax Officers being employed. I am not unsympathetic to the Income-tax staff. I am saying; it is not my business as an assessee whether you do your job properly or competently. It is your business to see that you do your job properly. It is your business to do it. If you keep me waiting, you must pay me. I think it is an unfortunate thing that this amendment should come before the House, when the Select Committee had laid down a very sound principle in clause 243 that in all cases, in six months after a claim, you either meet the claim or deny it or you start paying interest.

What are those cases where this loophole is sought to be opened, for keeping the amount dangling for years? It says:

> "In any case where the total income of the assessee does not consist solely of income from interest on securities or dividend."

Let us imagine—a man is a clerk. He gets Rs. 400 a month as salary. He happens to have two or three shares which bring in Rs. 25 or 30 a year. He comes under this clause. His income is not solely from dividend. It is partly earned income and partly income from investment. Under this clause, you may keep him waiting for years! You may say, no, until I determine your claim and three months thereafter, your interest will not run. In the end, it may be established that the money was due to him.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, Shri M. R. Masani knows which are the cases that would come here. This is not a case which would come.

Shri M. R. Masani: I point out what the law is. What the hon. Finance Minister has in his mind may be something different. It is said that there are complicated cases where six months would be too short. Let them be described. That it not the reality. The reality, as hon. Member says, is that small men's cases are kept waiting for two or three years.

Shri Morarji Desai: It would not be.

Shri M. R. Masani: This would be way of allowing that to happen even now. The Finance Minister was a party to the Select Committee decision which sought to stop it. It was to stop that the Select Committee unanimously accepted this clause. This is back-tracking within a few days. I say that the persons whose income is described here are not big financial institutions or individuals who pay lakhs in income-tax, but any one whose income is partly from dividend and partly from something else. Many middle class people have income partly dividend and partly from salaries or business income. The moment you find that the income is from more than one source, the Income-tax officer can say, you wait for my decision. I am pointing out that within the scope of this clause, it is so. If six months is too short, make it twelve months. I am agreeable. In place of this amendment, in hard cases, if twelve months are given, I do not mind. But, here is an indefinite postponement of the right which the Bill proposes to give, as reported by the Select Committee. I think it is an unfortunate and retrograde amendment. I hope even now the Finance Minister will not move it at all.

These are two or three instances where I have shown that broad policy or principle dictates second thoughts in regard to the contents of the Bill. In regard to other matters, I shall reserve what I have to say till we discuss the clauses next week.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Chairman, this is a very important Bill, because it deals with income-tax procedures and it consolidates the whole Income-tax law which the Members have been asking for a long time. It has been said that attempts have been made to simplify procedures. I do not know whether it is possible to simplify income-tax procedures and the procedures under the Income-tax Act because it deals with various aspects and various types of income and to simplify it is a hard job. Yet, I am glad that an honest effort has been made to simplify the procedures.

This Bill affects various interests also, because, there are various types of assessees, small and big and the interests of the assessees, whether small or big, are also conflicting. An attempt has been made to see that unnecessary harassment is not meted out to the assessee. At the same time, the most important thing so far as the amendment and consolidation is concerned is how swiftly the revenue can be collected. Because, today, roughly about Rs. 300 crores are received from direct taxation. There may be controversy about the amount of evasion, whether it is Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 30 or 40 crores. But, it is admitted that there is quite a large amount which is evaded. Furthermore, it is also admitted that quite a large sum of money which has been assessed has not been collected. Naturally, the attempt on the part of Parliament and particularly on the part of the Government is to see how swiftly we can collect all the revenues that are due to the State. The most important attempt in amending the Income-tax law is to see whether the process by which we collect the revenue has been simplified and we can easily collect all the taxes which are due to the Government.

As I said, the interests of the assessee and the Government conflict here. On the part of the Government, the attempt will be to collect as much revenue as possible under the Act. On the part of the assessee, righty, it will be, as part of human nature to pay as little as he could. Therefore, the tussle continues. Naturally, here a difficulty would arise, because we have got various types of assessees, non-resident, resident and not ordinarily resident, individuals and Hindu joint families, corporate bodies, private limited companies, partnerships and trusts and so on.

We have also got different types of income, as was pointed out by Shri Morarka yesterday, namely agricultural and non-agricultural, earned and unearned, capital and revenue, casual and regular and so on. So, with various types of assessees and various types of income, it becomes a tussle between the income-tax authorities and the assessees to determine exactly how much amount is due to the State from the assessees by way of tax.

When it is said that the list has to be simlified, I do not know whether it is possible to do so in the sense that it can be put in one sentence. It cannot be done. In England, the Codification Committee said that:

> "To expect from us a codification of the law of income-tax which the layman could easily read and understand was a vain hope.".

I think that it is an almost impossible task to simplify the Income-tax Bill in such a way that the layman will understand it, and after understanding it, it will be possible for him to

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meet the requirements that are being imposed on him by the law. But, yet, an attempt has been made in this direction, and I am glad that in that respect, to a great extent, the Select Committee has done its job, perhaps quite efficiently, under the present circumstances. I am quite sure that with the experience that we shall get further we shall be able to further simplify it wherever we find that there are difficult propositions.

Now, the main question is whether this Bill has been able to plug all the loopholes, because, as I said, the main object is to collect the maximum revenue. So far as the assessees are concerned, whether they be big or small, their attempt always is to see that they pay less. Immediately comes the question of interpretation, because that is the most difficult task, and interpretation starts a tussle. When the question of interpretation comes, the lawyers, the chartered accountants and all those people come into the picture and then the mess starts, and as a result thereof, one assessment which could otherwise have been completed in a short period is completed after two or three years. In that respect, I would suggest that the steps which will be taken today, under the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, will to a great extent relax the complications. Yet, we should take into consideration the fact that even a simple and short sentence can be interpreted in many ways with the ingenuity of the lawyers. I have got nothing to say against them, but the fact is that with the ingenuity of the lawyers, it can be interpreted not only in two ways but in a hundred ways, and, therefore, the authority should take proper care to see that the intention of the Bill is properly understood and properly administered.

Then comes the question of the tax-collecting machinery. Shri Morarka pointed out yesterday that there were two things involved here, namely avoidance and evasion. Avoidance means that you arrange your things in such a way that you do not come within the mischief of the Act. That means in simple language that you manipulate your accounts in such a manner that none of the provisions of the Act can apply to any of your accounts. Then, there is the case of evasion. Yesterday, my hon. friend gave us the example of Duke of Wellington or somebody like that, and said that the Duke arranged his business in such a manner that in spite of his being a Duke and a man of wealth, he could not be caught under the provisions of the Act. In other words, he was required to pay the prescribed amount of income-tax, but with the help of the lawyers and the chartered accountants, he arranged or managed his affairs in such a way that the tax-collecting machinery there could not touch him.

Here also, big business is doing the same thing, with the help of the ingenuity of the lawyers. I need not stress this point, because in the evidence, the Finance Minister himself has made a reference to this point that it is the chartered accountants, the barristers and their advisers that create much of complication. So, evasion means that you manage your affairs in such a way that you do not come within the mischief of the law.

What is the effect of all this? I am only on the point as to what the effect of avoidance and evasion is. For, we here, sitting in Parliament, in view of the planning,—to which Shri M. R. Masani has got strong aversion, as he has just mentioned,—are more after revenue than anything else. Whether it is avoidance or evasion, the net result is that the consequence is the same, namely loss of revenue to the State, which means more tax burden on the honest tax-payers. Naturally, the attempt on everybody's part is to pay less, but we must see exactly that everybody pays the tax which he is required to pay. If we look into the report of the enquiry committee where remarks have been made against such persons, we shall find that today the highest and the intelligent and best brains have been purchased by the persons not to help in seeing that revenue is properly collected, but to see how to dodge the revenue.

15.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Naturally, it will be the attempt on everybody's part either to avoid or to evade. But we should try to see that the man can neither evade nor avoid. These things happen only in the case of big business which has got to pay more taxes.

Shri Morarka pointed out yesterday, and Shri M. R. Masani has also agreed with him that one of the main factors for this avoidance or evasion is the high tax incidence. The high tax incidence is on those persons who earn fabulously high amounts. But today in this country if we look into the life of the common man who is earning, we find that it is on him that the incidence of taxation is high, and it is on him that the income-tax levy is so high. Therefore, I would say that the clamouring on the part of big business should not be there.

The point is that even then, to what extent the high incidence of taxation is due to the high rates of taxation. It has been stated in the Law Commission's report as also the report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee, that it is not merely the question of high taxation, but there are some persons who have got it in their blood to dodge taxes so that they may not pay the taxes to Government.

Shri M. R. Masani has said that today we are spending a huge amount on the Plan, and all that is a wasteful expenditure; he feels that any amount which is paid to Government will become a wasteful expenditure, and, therefore, the attempt is to try to find out ways and means by which Government may not be paid. The point made is that it is not a question of high incidence of taxation, but that Government may indulge in wasteful expenditure because of planning; that is the most important part of his argument; it is because of the planning that the wasteful expenditure occurs, and he feels that if planning were not there, the wasteful expenditure would not have been there, which means that in the private sector no wasteful expenditure occurs and that it is only in the public sector, and because of the planning, that there is wasteful expenditure, and because of the wasteful expenditure, the people feel that they must pay to Government only when they are satisfied that Government are spending properly and in their interests, and if they are not satified, then they feel that they should try to avoid it.

Now it is not the question of high incidence of taxes that is the point; it is that type of mind which operates by dodging taxes. Therefore, we have got to see that in spite of the few persons like him or others who feel that way, under the Income Tax Bill which we are passing we shall be able to tackle them properly so that they are not in a position to avoid the tax due to Government.

Again, there has been too much talk of harassment. I am not saying that there is no harassment. There may be. But if we make a fetish of harassment, it will be difficult for the income tax authorities to work properly. All the time, Shri Masani speaks of the middle classes who are being harassed. I do not know which type of middle class he represents. At least when he talks, he talks of some persons who in our country cannot be considered to be belonging to the middle class. He represents a particular section who are not only the upper class but are the highest class.

As regards the question of harassment, I do not also know how much the income tax authorities are harassed by the assessee. So we should not make a fetish of this aspect of harassment. The point is that if there is proper cooperation on the part of the

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assessee with the ITO, then the question of harassment will not arise. It is only in cases where an attempt has been made to avoid payment of tax that delay occurs and the talk of harassment comes in because the income tax authorities are not satisfied with the returns submitted as they feel that there has been some concealment of income. Therefore, the assessees say, 'We are being harassed by the income tax authorities'.

Therefore, there should be proper co-operation between the assessee and the income-tax autharities. If the assessee feels that so far as the dues to Government are concerned, he must pay them, I am quite sure that there will not be harassment. It may be that in one or two cases, there may be some harassment; it may be that one or two income tax officers may harass assessees, but generally I feel the authorities deal in a good manner with the assessees.

I also agree that all the assessees are not potential tax evaders. As the Direct Taxes Administration Inquiry Committee has pointed out, the suspicion is there only in the case of those persons from whom huge amounts are due and who do not want to part with the money but to try to evade payment of taxes by all sorts of devices.

Now I come to some of the provisions of the Bill. Shri M. R. Masani launched an attack on clause 179, about which Shri Morarka also raised certain points yesterday. So far as Shri Morarka is concerned, his point is a limited grievance. So far as Shri Masani is concerned, he has gone directly against it; he does not want any provision like clause 179. Shri Morarka's main point is, to what extent all the past directors will be liable. He agrees with the principle that if the tax has not been paid and if the company goes into liquidation, the directors should be held responsible. But the point he has raised can be clarified. Clause 179 says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956, when any private company is wound up after the commencement of this Act, and any tax assessed on the company, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, in respect of any income of any previous year cannot be recovered, then, every person who was a director of the private company at any time during the relevant previous year shall be jointly and severelly liable...."

That means, the tax has not been paid at a time when that man was a director. It is not that for the last 10 years there have been 10 directors and a person would be liable for a particular year even though he was not there during that year. If it happened during the last two years and only 8 of those directors were there, only they would be affected. Only those persons under whose directorship the payment was not made will be affected. Then it goes further:

> ". . . .unless he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company".

For the period during which he was director and during which payment was not made, naturally he will be held directly responsible, because if the payment was not made, it was beacuse he did not want to make it. The only question is about sleeping directors. I do not know whether there should really be sleeping directors. If a person is a director, he has got his responsibilities as director to discharge.

So it is not that all the directors of the past will be held responsible for it; only those directors during whose tenure the payment was not made will be held responsible for it and will be punished.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): That was precisely my point. When we are legislating today, we can say that hereafter all the directors will be responsible for non-payment or whatever default is there. But what about those directors who became directors in 1957 or 1959 and are no more there as directors today? If the company goes into liquidation hereafter, why should you make them offenders? Retrospectively and thus rope them in, because at that time the law was different?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was explained.

Shri Prabhat Kar: One condition is that during the period 1957 or 1955 the tax must not have been paid. Otherwise, the question does not arise. If the company goes into liquidation and if the payment was due for the year 1959, the director who terminated his directorship in 1957 will not be liable under clause 179, because it has been clearly stated that it applies to the relevant year. Any director who had already left the company in 1957 shall not be liable.

Shri Morarka: I am talking about a director who was there in 1959.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as the first point is concerned, there is a safeguard.

The next point is this: Suppose the Act comes into operation today. Because there was no liability on them earlier, should it be made applicable to them? They were under the impression that there is a limited liability so far as directors are concerned. Today there is unlimited liability. So what is the position? That is the only point that comes in.

Now there have been so many Acts passed where this type of liability which has been created with retrospective effect has been there, although there was no such liability at that time. Anyway, this matter can be clarified further by the Finance Minister when he replies. But so far as clause 179 is concerned, it is a proper clause which has been incorporated in the present Bill.

Then the point was raised by Shri Masani as regards carry-forward of losses. In his opening remarks, the Finance Minister has dealt with this point. A new company may take over and get the relief. I do not know how the point can be argued by Shri Masani. It has been said that 51 per cent of the shareholders must be the same shareholders; that means it must be a continuation of the old company. Otherwise, some persons may do it with a view to avoid or reduce the liability to tax. I think there is no logic in Shri Masani's argument. This question cannot be taken up. Already it has been answered by the Finance Minister.

The next important point is about clause 13(b), which deals with a trust or an institution created for the benefit of a particular race, religion, communist or caste. He has said he is not in favour of indulging in communalism, he does not want it, and that these things cannot be stopped by legislation. The point is not that there should not be any such trusts, the point is whether there should be any relief from income-tax. For instance, let us take the schools. I do not think there is any school, entrance to which is restricted to one particular community. Whether the trust or the school is called Hindu, Anglo-Indian or Missionary, so long as the beneficiaries or the students are not restricted to any one particular community, there will be tax relief, and it does not come under clause 13(b)(i). Therefore the apprehensions expressed in regard to schools are without foundation.

Further, today an amendment has been introduced by the Finance Minister, and I think it is proper to exclude the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes from the scope of this clause. Nobody is debarred from creating a trust the beneficiaries of which belong to only a particular community, but if he

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does so, he has to pay income-tax. That is all. The only exemptions are the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

Clauses 270 to 273 deal with punishments. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has gone into this question. We have already increased the punishments and taken other steps such as publishing the names of defaulters. In spite of all this, very few cases have come up. Shri Achaw Singh has in his Minute of Dissent made the suggestion that there should be deterrent punishment. He has pointed out that in U.S.A. and in other places the tax evader is charged from 12 to 20 times. I agree with him. I wish to add that the cases should be taken up properly and vogorously pursued.

On the question of tax clearance certificates, the Finance Minister has said that he is not taking it up at this moment, that he is leaving it to the States. We find that action is generally avoided by the States. There was a suggestion that the Centre itself should take it up. I do not know what steps have been taken so far. I feel only if this is done there will be a proper administration of the income-tax law.

So far as the department is concerned, I feel that the staff is inadequate to cope with the work. It is not a question of the number of cases that will come up, but the amount of revenue that we collect. There are so many taxes today like the super tax, the wealth tax, the estate duty etc., all of which are administered by this department. It has become almost imperative that the staff should be increased.

Though it is not the subject matter of the Bill, I would like to say that the emoluments paid in this department should be quite good, because the people in it are exposed to all sorts of temptations. Today in this country there are hundreds of people who would rather pay the lawyer and fight the cases than pay the tax due. If they pay by way of tax half the amount they pay their lawyers, half the trouble would be over, but they would not do so. These are the people we have to tackle. So, to enable the staff to do their work with honesty and integrity, I suggest that they be paid adequate emoluments.

An attempt has been made to simplify the Bill, which is commendable. A couplet of Tagore comes to my mind in this connection. He says:

> Sahaj Kathai likhte amay kaha je
> Sahaj kathai jaina lekha sahaje

It means that it is not easy to write in simple language. It is easy to talk in difficult language, and difficult to talk in simple language. Similarly, it is very difficudt to simplfy the income-tax law. I am glad that attempt has been made.

Shri Somani (Dausa): At the very outset I would like to welcome the changes and modifications that have been introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee. The original Bill contained certain provisions which would have really caused hardship and harassment, and I must congratulate the Select Committee in general and the Finance Minister in particular for introducing certain changes which will go a long way in removing the apprehensions that were voted at the time of the introduction of the Bill in this House.

The present Act has been characterised by the Law Commission as very illogical, obscure and complicated. As the Finance Minister pointed out yesterday, the present Bill has been framed on the basis of a very exhaustive and comprehensive review by the Law Commission and the Tyagi Committee. Later on, this Bill has been a matter of close scrutiny by the Select Committee. I hope and trust that the Income tax Act which will emerge now after so much exhaustive and comprehensive review will not be subject to frequent changes year after year, as has been the case up to this time.

A lot has already been said about tax evasion and tax avoidance and I would not like to labour this point further. While everything possible must be done and the Bill would take proper care to see that no leakage of revenue takes place and all legitimate dues to the Government must be paid, still the fact must be faced and the point has already been made by the previous speakers that the level of taxation in our country is almost the highest. In certain cases when the assessees are called upon to pay more than 100 per cent. you can very well realise the nature of the hardship by such a tax level to the honest assessees. There is every justification for the Finance Minister to review the taxation level in a manner which will leave some incentive for saving and which may not cause such hardship as is the case at present.

I shall now refer to clauses 11 to 13 of the Bill relating to charitable trusts. I very much welcome certain relaxations which have been made, particularly, the relexation under which all business income of charitable trusts in future will be exempted so long as those trusts are recognised. So far the income only from the business carried out for the primary purpose of the Act was exempt. This exemption has now been liberalised. I hope and trust that this will increase the flow of funds to charities. This is a step in the right direction. Similarly, certain restrictions about accumulation have also been modified. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that this conception of the smallness of trust in terms of the annual income of Rs. 10,000 has to be considered in the present context of inflationary conditions and at a time when our economy is expanding so fast, it would have been more appropriate if the smallness of the trust had been defined in terms of an annual income of Rs. 25,000 and I hope and trust that the hon. Finance Minister will even at this stage accept this small modification.

Another point about which Mr. Masani had a lot to say and about which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is about the need for charities for certain purposes. I would like in this connection to give certain instances of ancient and historical temples, Perhaps the hon. Finance Minister is himself aware of the need to renovate certain of our ancient temples. Unlese certain steps are taken to encourage the flow of charity in that direction, we will really be depriving those temples of receiving the necessary help which they deserve. The famous temple of Dwaraka is under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and is looked after by the Government of Gujarat. I am in correspondence with the Chief Minister of Gujarat and he has sent me certain statements and quite a few lakhs are needed for the renovation of that ancient temple. Certain business friends have shown their willingness to contribute for the renovation of such an ancient Hindu temple and I do not see why our income-tax Bill should not allow such contributions to be exempted as is the case for other charities. There are so many similar ancient and big historical temples in the South which are in a very dilapidated condition. At a time when some important changes are being made in relation to the clauses on charitable trusts, power should be given to the Central Board of Revenue so that wherever the Government are satisfied that such ancient and religious institutions deserve certain help then necessary exemptions may be allowed; thus the flow of charity in that desirable direction may be encouraged. Similarly, exemption should be allowed for charities that may be done for Indians residing outside our country. At a time when our cultural and commer-

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cial contacts with so many foreign countries are developing, it is desirable that the Government should encourage certain charitable acts which the citizens here may like to undertake for certain charitable purposes in other countries. Of course the money remittance will be subject to all the formalities of the foreign exchange but so far as the present scope of the Bill is concerned, I do plead with the hon. Finance Minister to allow the charities undertaken even for outside this country should be brought within the purview of this exemption.

I would now like to refer to clause 32 regarding depreciation. I know I am making out some new suggestions. But this is a time when we are on the verge of such a programme of gigantic industrial development under our Third Plan. We should take every possible opportunity to see that the primary objective of our economic development is promoted in all possible ways. Previously, the additional depreciation used to form part of the Income-tax Act and it was perhaps in 1959 it was allowed to lapse; the hon. Finance Minister did not renew this concession. When we are recasting this Bill, if it is not possible for the hon. Finance Minister to accept this as a general proposition, some additional depreciation should be allowed for industrial development in the backward areas. The Third Plan provides a lot for removing the regional disparities. In spite of all that the Government have been doing, these disparities are growing rather than lessening. So much has been said in the Third Plan about the removal of these disparities. I came across a very interesting statement made recently by the committee of economic development in the U.S.A. The U.S.A. is a highly industrialised and prosperous country. Yet there also there are pockets of unemployment and distress. This committee which consisted of prominent people, businessmen, economists, taxation experts, etc. has come with a suggestion. I am quoting a few sentences from that report:

> "Special rapid amortization privileges should be made available to firms expanding or building new plants or installing new equipment in distressed areas. This type of incentive to industry has proved effective in the past and can stimulate an increase in employment in these areas."
>
> This Committee supports the principle of permitting a faster write-off of the costs of investment as a spur to national economic growth. We believe application of the same principle, with write-off at an even faster rate in areas of chronic labor surplus, would produce an increase in investment in these areas. Rapid amortization privileges, permitting a write-off of investment in 5 years, were effective in securing an adequate construction of defense plants.
>
> Accelerated amortization or depreciation increases the rate of cash flow. If the privilege is limited, the firms enjoying it have the equivalent of an interest free loan from the Federal government for the period covered.
>
> It should be made available for new or expanding plants, or for new equipment, in chronic labour surplus areas. The privilege should apply only where an increase in employment in the area will result from the plant expansion, new plant or new equipment. Such a tax concession is of limited duration, and would be repeated only when new plant and equipment were acquired. If the area ceased to be a chronic labor surplus area, the privilege would no longer be granted."

I am making this point at a time when Government is committed to a policy of bringing about faster development in the backward regions of various States. I also understand that Dr. Lokanathan of the National Council of Applied Economic Research is making a study of defining backward areas. It is not a question of a particular State. The States of Maharashtra and West Bengal are quite progressive States but there are certain backward areas also in those States. The idea of Dr. Lokanathan is to define and formulate certain criteria on the basis of which certain areas in particular States will be declared as backward, so that they will be eligible for certain special concessions which will divert and stimulate investment for the development of those areas. I am making this submission to the hon. Finance Minister have with a limited purpose, because I am not going into the entire, detailed steps that should be taken in this connection. The present purpose is only to insert a clause for additional depreciation allowance under clause 32 to ensure that any industries which are developed in those areas will be eligible to that additional depreciation.

I may also submit that this does not involve any loss of revenue so far as the Government is concerned. After all, depreciation is limited to 100 per cent cost of the building, plant and machinery and so on. It is thus only a deferred liability by which certain facilities are available to those who might be prepared to invest in new enterprise in areas which are at present comparatively backward. I hope and trust that this small concession which may act as a stimulant to industrial development in these areas will be favourably considered by the Government.

I have also to make some suggestions in regard to clauses 45 to 55 which deal with capital gains tax. Here again, I have some suggestions to make which will meet the national objectives which we have in view. I suggest that any person or company who may be liable to capital gains tax, when he sells his holdings in any of the shares, should be exempted from the capital gains tax under certain conditions; one condition may be that if the amount is first invested in Government securities and if later that amount is invested in new industrial undertakings, he will be given this exemption on capital gains tax. This will serve two basic objectives of our national economy. One is that this so-called concentration in a few hands will, to that extent, be broad-based. With that incentive, it will be possible for holders of shares in particular companies to unload and sell them in the market to a large number of investors who are ready to invest because of the sound working of the companies. To the extent those resources are released, those resources will be employed in creating new industrial enterprises. So, on the one hand, the tempo of industrialisation is accelerated by the release of funds which otherwise would remain blocked because of the fear of capital gains tax. There may be certain individuals who simply because they will have to pay capital gains tax will not like to part with their holdings. But in case certain exemption is given to subserve the interest of our national economy, then I think it will be quite in conformity with the objectives that we have in view, namely, of diffusing our industrial and economic structure and at the same time releasing certain funds which otherwise will not be available.

Here again, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to see whether this small concession which, from the point of revenue may not be a substantial loss, and yet may repay dividends to a great extent by really creating conditions for industrial development. I hope and trust that from that point of view, the hon. Finance Minister will review this modification also in its proper perspective.

Another point I would like to enquire from the hon. Finance Minister is about the modification which is proposed to be made in clause 84. At present there is a tax holiday for five

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years for all new industries. Some sort of uncertainty is proposed to be created by inserting a clause under which the Government will take powers to make such enquiries as they may deem fit and declare any industry as not being eligible for an exemption from this tax holiday clause for any period which they might decide. This concession of a tax holiday for five years has acted as a good stimulant to our industrial development and I do not see any justification for introducing any element of uncertainty in this concession. If at all there arises in any future time any ground for review, the hon. Finance Minister can do it any time, and I do not see why an enabling clause to create this uncertainty in the minds of investors has to be formulated. Especially, when an investor invests in a particular company on the basis that that company will be exempt from taxation during the first five years of its production, I do not see why in the midst of that period of five years, the Government should take the power to declare that that industry will no longer enjoy exemption from taxation. I think this is really something undesirable and it should not be incorporated in the Bill.

So far as the hedging and speculative operations are concerned, in respect of clause 73, I would like to have a clarification whether the operation of industrial companies in the future markets with a view to avoid certain risks will not be affected by this clause. My submission is that so far as hedging and other facilities are concerned, nothing should be done under the Income-tax Act to interpret speculative operations or losses in a manner where the industrial company might suffer in its day-to-day business of hedging operations.

There are certain other clauses about which I would not like to take the time of the House at present. When the clause-by-clause consideration starts, I may have something to say on them. My submission is that so far as this relaxation about the period which is now fixed is concerned, I think this relaxation to a great extent removes the uncertainty in the previous period and to that extent it is welcome.

So far as other detailed clauses are concerned, I will come to them when the discussion on the clauses starts.

16 hrs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I think the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill deserves our thanks, because of the tremendous amount of labour it has put in and for producing a Bill, which, while seeking to do justice to the assessee in many respects, on the whole may be regarded as a document certainly worth acceptance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue next time.

16·01 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961.

16.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1960-61, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961."

I am rising to initiate a motion for the discussion of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission for the year 1960-61. I feel a great deal of pride in what has been achieved by this Atomic Energy Commission during the span of a few years. It is said by some persons—and they are very ill-informed persons—that this atomic energy establishment is for us nothing but a symbol of prestige. It may be like that in some ways, but I feel that to look at it from that angle is not to do justice to it. After all, India cannot lag behind other countries, so far as scientific development is concerned in the age of science and technology, (and some persons call this an atomic age). It would have been disastrous for India not to have done something to make ourselves familiar with the techniques of atomic energy and not to have done something to give our scientists some idea of what this atomic energy is and what are its potentialities for good and evil.

There are some persons who feel that this Atomic Energy Commission is a symbol of power for us. I think no one has done worse in this matter than the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Speaking sometime back, he said, "We must have atomic power stations, because if we do not have them, the balance of power between India and Pakistan will be disturbed". I would submit very respectfully that India does not look upon the atomic energy establishment as a source of power, as something that is going to be used as a weapon of power against anybody.

Speaking at the National Development Council on January 14, our Prime Minister said:

> "Under no circumstances will this country embark on a nuclear weapons' programme, whatever might happen."

I think these are unequivocal words. These are very authentic words, as they come from the Prime Minister of our country and I feel that anyone who looks upon this atomic energy establishment as a source of military power or as a source of armed strength is utterly mistaken. Of course, atomic energy does mean power, but power of a very beneficial kind for our country.

Some time back our Defence Ministry held an Atoms for Health exhibition. Why was that arranged? It was done so that our countrymen should know that we are going to make use of isotopes and other things for medicinal purposes and for curing some of these ills to which humanity is prey. At that exhibition our intention was made very clear. It was said:

> "If the present rate of atomic tests continues, all fall-out from nuclear fission will have been absorbed by the earth in ten years and they will reverse the sex ratio of birth. There will be more women than men. More abnormal children will be born and internal physiological disorders will increase steadily in both sexes."

This was the warning that was given. It was a kind of challenge thrown to those persons who try to use atomic energy as a source of power.

I know that much is being done in the world today. The world is alarmed at the developments that are taking place in the field of atomic energy. The other day, the great Prime Minister of the Soviet Union talked about a bomb which his

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scientists were able to manufacture, but which he did not allow them to manufacture. We have the nuclear test ban talks, which have been deadlocked so many times. There are powerful movements in U.K. and other countries which are being launched in order to stop the production of these nuclear weapons, because nuclear weapons mean nuclear war, which is a very very dangerous thing. The destructive power of the atom is well-known. All the world and humanity feel frightened when they think of the incredible power of the atom for annihilating humanity and for doing great damage to the world.

But I take relief by contemplating on our own atomic energy establishment. We do not talk of bombs—neutron, atomic and hydrogen bombs. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission once said that we can manufacture atom bombs in two years. It does not mean that we are going to do it. We are not going to do it. I feel relieved when I find that our Atomic Energy Commission is meant for peaceful purposes, for those constructive ends which can brighten the lives of the people in our country and all over the world. That is the thing which makes me happy.

When I go through the report of the Atomic Energy Commission I find that there are many things in it which are gratifying to me, to a citizen of India. It is true, Sir, that the report is written in a highly technical language and that cannot be helped and a layman finds it difficult to follow it. But there is no doubt about the facts. To use the words of Mr. Churchill who came to India at the time when the Canada-India Reactor was inaugurated, he said that "atomic energy has come of age in India". I think, these words as they come from a foreign observer who himself is interested in this kind of development are very heartening. That we should have come of age in this development in such a short time speaks very highly of the scientists of our country, their technical knowledge, their scientific acumen and also of their organisational capacity. All these things show that we are doing very well in this line.

We have three reactors. One is Zerlina. I feel happy to say that it has been wholly designed and erected by Indians. It uses natural uranium as fuel and is moderated with heavy water. I feel happy to talk of uranium in this connection because our uranium resources are in the neighbourhood of about 30,000 tons. Of course, we have not yet explored the deposits in Rajasthan and when we make a survey of those deposits I think we will be able to find more. This Zerlina is an experimental reactor on account of its flexibility and it is very helpful for lattice experiments and oscillation experiments. Those experiments are going to be of use not only to my country but also to the countries of South East Asia and also to other countries. After all, our Atomic Energy Establishment does not live in isolation from the rest of the world. It is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and a member of several other international bodies. There is a regular exchange of know-how between our country and those countries. Therefore, whatever big or whatever fruitful is done by the Atomic Energy Establishment is the common knowledge of those persons who are interested in atomic development in the world.

Now, we began with Apsara which worked 18,000 kw hours in the first year, 1,60,000 kw hours in the second year, 6,43,000 hours in the third year and about a million kw hours in the fourth year. I think this Apsara gave, if I can use that word, a magnificent performance. t has provided India with the facility necessary for designing and building her own power reactors. In fact, as it was said by a foreign visitor to my country, it has led to a minor revolution in agriculture, industry and medicine on account of the radio isotopes which are being manufactured there. It has also been irradiating food so that some of the pests are destroyed.

Now we have the Canada-India Reactor. The Canada-India Reactor, to use the words of a very eminent person, is a symbol of international co-operation, and that reactor is going to be a very fine source of research and experiment so far as atomic energy is concerned.

There is one thing to which I want to draw the attention of the House. It is true that all these reactors are going to enable us to develop fundamental research in physical, chemical, biological and metallurgical problems relating to atomic energy. It is true all these reactors are going to help the training of our scientific personnel. It is also true that we are going to have radio isotopes which can be used in medicinal purposes. All these things are there. But I would submit very respectfully that atomic energy is a very very costly thing, a very very expensive thing. Fabulous sums of money are being spent by other countries on this. They are doing all that they can to make the atomic energy establishment as up-to-date as possible.

I have been, Sir, comparing the research programme of the Indian Atomic Energy Establishment with the research programme of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. I feel to compare one with the other is very unfair. This report was produced in 1961. I think it is not fair to compare this report with the 1960 report that has been brought out by the Atomic Energy Establishment in my own country. But I cannot help saying that there are certain aspects of research which should be looked into much more than they are being done now. For instance, medical research, research concerning radiation, research concerning environmental things, research concerning high energy physics and, more than anything else, research concerning metallurgy require more attention.

I feel that so far as metallurgy goes we do not make a very good showing. Of course, as I said in the beginning, our resources are limited. But, all the same, there is some kind of pilot projects in all those aspects of research which should be set up here and which is being done in other countries. I do not want my country to lag behind any other country so far as this is concerned.

Then there is the problem of setting up, what I may call, our industrial reactors. From experimental reactors we will now go in for industrial reactors. I know we have already got a project to set up an atomic reactor at Tarapore. I know that every State in India is trying to have an industrial reactor of that type. I know that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Punjab too.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Punjab is also making a claim for that. Delhi, Madras and other areas are also trying to have industrial reactors of that kind.

A lot of controversy has been going on about the economics of power production through atomic energy and through coal and other sources. I know there were some editorials on this subject in some of the Indian papers where it was stated that power production through these reactors will be very very costly and will be uneconomic. Now, I am not a technical person and I cannot say much on this point, but I know that the Chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Commission, Sir Rogers Maikins, has stated that the cost of nuclear power in U.K. would fall below the cost of conventional power at the base haulage at the end of the decade. So, I do not see any reason why this should not be true in our case also, especially when we have to haul coal to such long distances. Anyhow, I would request the Prime Minister to produce a White Paper which can give us some idea about

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the economics of this. After all, this subject has been under discussion for a long time and we have to come to some firm conclusions by this time. I hope that something will be done to enlighten the people. Otherwise, people will think that atomic energy is only a show-piece and it is not going to be of common utility in this country.

A lot of research has been carried on in the atomic energy establishments. I know that two centres are going to be opened, one in the north and another in the south called uiversity nuclear centres. I feel that these two centres are not enough for a big country like ours. We should have at least four centres in all the four directions of the country so that our country can profit by it.

An Hon. Member: Sir, no hon. Minister is present in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am aware of it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He does not require any listening.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then we should place more funds at the disposal of the Atomic Energy Commission during the Third Plan than we have so far provided. If that is done, the work can proceed on a better basis. At the same time, we should try to have some small atomic energy stations to carry out experiments so that we can get experience of this kind. With these words I would commend the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1960-61.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1960-61, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the purpose of my speech in the House today is to attempt to set at rest a controversy which has been raging in the press and elsewhere that India is pouring her hard-earned foreign exchange, as well as her internal financial resources, into a venture which more scientifically advanced countries have abandoned. I am sure, the House is aware of the fact that in the press criticism has appeared that whereas countries like America and England have slowed down their projects of producing electricity by nuclear generation, India, which is supposed to be a backward country and in need of foreign assistance, should not indulge in this luxury. Sir, it is necessary, therefore, to have some idea as to the economics of nuclear generation of power, and if we can succeed, if this House can convey not only to this country but to all those who criticise us here and abroad the fact that this House has decided on going on with the programme of power generation by atomic energy, then I believe a great purpose would have been served by our debate.

In calculating the power cost of generating electricity it is customary to divide the costs into certain components. Electricity cannot be stored, at least in large quantities, and has to be consumed the instant it is produced and, therefore, the component which enters into the price of generation is that component which is attributable to the capital cost of the plant. There is another component which is known as running charges, which depends upon the output of electricity generated, that is the quantum of electricity generated. The third component is transmission and distribution charges. So far as transmission and distribution charges are concerned, they are common whether electricity is generated by nuclear power or it is generated by conventional methods. Therefore, the only difference that can arise is the cost of electricity generated and transmitted up to the busbar of the generating station. In this connection, I would perhaps give to the House certain very interesting figures. In thermal generation, the cost of fuel, namely, coal is a very important item, and often coal accounts for as much as 50 to 60 per cent. of the total cost of generation. Therefore, the question of the price of coal assumes an important aspect, as also its cost of transportation. Having regard to the conditions now prevailing in India, where coal has to be hauled over long distances, and having regard to the present price of coal which ranges anything from Rs. 46 per ton to Rs. 55 per ton, depending upon the distance over which it has to be hauled, it will be found that in order to generate 1 kw hour of energy, at the rate of Rs. 55 per ton of coal, 2.74 nP. would be the cost of fuel consumed for producing that 1 kw hour.

But, unfortunately, as the House will have seen it is not merely that coal is transported by rail but often it is transported by sea as a result of which an additional subsidy has to be paid for transportation of coal. The House will have occasion to deal with this question when we deal with the Supplementary Grants where Rs. 2¾ crores of additional grants are being asked for from the House to subsidise sea transport of coal.

When we take these facts into consideration the surprising thing is that with that subsidy the price of coal delivered in Bombay and discharged at the docks comes to as high as Rs. 95 per ton. Bearing in mind this fact that the cost of coal plus the enormous and the ruinous transportation charges which this nation has got to pay and which pushes up the price of coal to Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 per ton, it would mean that the cost of generating one kilowatt hour, so far as fuel alone is concerned, would come to 4½ nP per unit. Mind you that it is only that part of the cost of generation, namely, the fuel which will come to 4½ nP per unit .The overall cost which we may take, that is, the cost of capital investment plus what is known as running charges component, will be 5.86 nP or very nearly 6 nP or one anna a unit for thermal generated energy.

As against that, what are the corresponding figures for nuclear generation? The first point to bear in mind is that nuclear generation differs from thermal generation mainly in the fact that fuel is utilised there is very costly in the beginning so far as capital cost is concerned, but there is no daily feeding of the furnace as happens in the case of thermal generation. Once you have invested by way of capital expenditure in the fuel that you insert in the reactor, that fuel gives a certain length of service. Therefore those fuel charges in the case of nuclear generation will come to 1·38 nP. per unit as against 4·48 nP. per unit in the case of coal transported with subsidy and delivered at Bombay Docks.

Why have I taken Bombay Docks? It is because Bombay is nearly 1,000 miles away from the coalfields. But Bombay is a huge power consuming centre and I think it would not be improper to take Bombay as a point in instance as the new nuclear power generation plant is also going to be established only a 100 kilometres away from Bombay City. Therefore when people talk that nuclear generation is costly, expensive and ruinous, they forget the fact that between the fuel cost of producing one unit in the case of thermal plant and the fuel cost of producing one unit in the nuclear plant, the latter is far less than the former. Of course, the capital cost in the beginning has to be taken into consideration. But the capital cost also has to be provided for ultimately by setting aside certain sums for depreciation, repayment of capital and so forth. Taking everything into consideration we find that whereas in the case of thermal generation, in the case of Bombay that I cited, the overall cost, that is, including the cost of coal plus the capital cost of supplying the plant plus the running cost, the unit would cost 5.85 nP in the

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case of nuclear energy it might only be round about 4 nP. I am prepared to concede that in the initial stages it may be that because we are venturing into a new experiment and on account of the fact that it is very difficult to foresee each and every capital equipment required from the very start and certain modifications and enlargements may have to be made to our nuclear plant as a result of which perhaps the cost of nuclear generation might rise by one nP. per unit more. But even then the broad fact that emerges from this analysis is that the cost of electrical generation by the thermal method, particularly in areas remote from coal centres, and the cost of generation by nuclear methods can compare favourably.

It has been suggested by the critics that the cost of generation by conventional methods is falling fast. No doubt, it is so. In the last few years these costs have fallen by 25 per cent. on account of various reasons, such as, improvement in the technique of building up new thermal stations and utilisation of higher steam temperatures and pressures. But then what is forgotten is that whereas the capital cost per kilowatt of thermal generation is falling, the capital cost per kilowatt of nuclear generation is falling faster. What the critics of our policy do is that whereas they point out the fact that there is a fall in the capital cost of thermal generation, they quietly do not mention and slur over the fact that the capital cost of nuclear generation is falling faster. I may just mention to the House how fast capital costs are falling.

Four or five years ago for the Berkeley station in England which had two reactors with a capacity of 275 megawatts, the cost per kilowatt was £160 and for the last one in Dungeness, which has a capacity of 550 magawatts the capital cost has come down to £110 per kilowatt of energy. In other words, the cost has been reduced in these five years from £160 to £110 that is, roughly by about one-third. Therefore the fact remains that with the technique of generation still improving, it is expected by experts that it is likely to become cheaper still. I have got here a leaflet entitled, *The Nuclear Power Programme*, issued by the British Government in June 1960. The experts prophesy that for stations designed today conventional power costs are about 25 per cent. less than nuclear costs in the United Kingdom, but the Government is advised that the nuclear generation for base load purposes is likely to become cheaper than the conventional generation by about 1970. But here we have got to notice one fact, namely, that England is a small country comparatively. I think the entire Great Britain was one-fifteenth of undivided India. Therefore the question of haulage of coal does not feature prominently there. Coal is practically available next door to the generating station. Therefore their thermal cost naturally falls quicker. But in our case, I am sure, even from the very start we would be in a favourable position to compete with thermal power stations.

It has been stated that India is indulging in this luxury of producing electricity by means of nuclear generation while other countries are abandoning it. I am afraid the facts are totally different. Take for example, England. In England in 1955, when Britain first put forward the programme of nuclear generation, the then experts felt that a total output of 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts of installed capacity would serve the purpose of Britain's growing industry till about 1965. But then in 1957, partly on account of the fact that there was the Suez question, Britain realised for the first time that she could not be too much dependent upon oil for the purpose of extracting power in cases of emergency like that. They immediately stepped up nuclear power generation and decided to have sations with total capacity from 5.000 tc 6,000 megawatts. Mind you, it is not that they have lessened their programme:

they have enlarged their entire programme three times the original size. Of course, they said that the time for executing it would be extended from 1965 to 1967 or 1968. The time will have to be extended if you go in for a much bigger programme.

Therefore it is completely wrong to assert that other forward countries, advanced countries, have been reducing their power programmes and that India should not go in for it. I submit that there is absolutly no truth in these observations, and do not understand why this propaganda is being sustained. And if my speech here today helps in a small measure to remove this misapprehension I am sure the purpose of this debate will have been more than achieved.

The second point that I desire to make is that in the matter of nuclear generation one has not to look only to the economics of generation in terms of rupees and naye Paise; because here we are dealing with a totally new source of power which has got unprecedented advantages and benefits which no other known source of power possesses. For example, if we develop small types of reactors which are capable of use in marine propulsion, what would be the result? We would be able to have ships which can move about for months together without refuelling, a very important and useful advantage for a country like India which has got few ships and a huge coastline of 3,500 miles.

Then there are various other advantages. For instance, nature has blessed us with a vast amount of thorium, monazite sand. That is available. How are you going to make use of it? You cannot burn thorium in an ordinary grate or fire-place. You have got to have a special type of fire-place, and that is the reactor.

Our programme envisages, so far as electricity generation is concerned, that we shall be having our production in three stages. The first stage will be when natural uranium will be utilised as fuel and we will produce plutonium. Plutonium is very necessary in this stage for the ultimate utilisation of thorium, of which we have plentiful supply.

Then second stage will be when we employ reactors, using plutonium as fuel and thorium as fissile material, producing both power as well as converting part of the thorium into a material known as U-233. That is also a product which has to be used in the third stage.

And when that product is used in the third stage with thorium—because you can use thorium only in conjunction with U-233, then it is possible not only to obtain electricity but to have larger supplies of U-233.

In other words, atomic generation is the only method in the world by which you can breed more fuel by burning a part of it. There is no other known source where fuel which is placed in the reactor is increased at the end of a particular period. That is what we call breeder reactor, and that is one of the main advantages why we must go in for atomic energy, because then it enables us to be absolutely self-reliant on our own fuel.

I therefore submit that having regard to the fact that nuclear generation affords us certain advantages which no other source of power can afford, it is very necessary that India should go in for it.

In this connection I have to make one suggestion. When we say that plutonium has to be first generated in the first stage by using natural uranium, there is no known method by which you can accelerate production of plutonium; because in nature certain fissile materials disintegrate at a particular rate and you cannot accelerate or decelerate that rate. But I submit that if we are going to expedite our power programme we have got to think of importing plutonium in sufficient quantities to allow us to

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get on with the first stages as early as possible. I do not know whether other nations would be prepared to export it; that is a different thing. But if we can in exchange, let us say, for monazite or thorium, get this useful fuel, I am of opinion that foreign exchange should not be regarded as an insuperable obstacle in acquiring this very precious commodity. I feel Government might look into this matter more closely.

I am very happy to note, as regards the criticism, a criticism which is not based on any facts or figures at all— and I do not know how it started in the first place—, I am glad that Government is not being deterred by this criticism and has taken up a programme of having more atomic power stations, and a committee has been appointed to suggest sites. In the first place, a joint study is being made by Canada and India for finding out what would be the cost of building in India a Canadian type of reactor. When that is done I am sure we shall be able to push forward that programme. But over and above that, because requests have been received from various States that some sort of atomic power plant should be located in their areas, a committee is going into and trying to find out the various sites. The terms of reference were that at least six sites more for atomic power stations would be found out by it. Of course, it does not mean that we are immediately going to launch on the programme. But from what I have said with regard to the economics of generation of electricity, pointing out how in regions remote from the coal centres even today in the initial stages nuclear power can compete favourably with thermal power, I am of the opinion that Government should proceed with their programme without the slightest hesitation; and, subject to funds permitting, they should expand it as rapidly as possible.

I may state in this connection that even assuming for a moment that the cost of nuclear generation is very heavy, there are today industries which are prepared to take power at a rate much higher than the cost of generation even by normal thermal methods. I do not have any fear of our failing to dispose of the power, namely 300 mega-watts, if we are going to generate that much.

In conclusion, I would say this, as I said at the commencement of the debate, that the purpose of this discussion would be served if we declare unequivocally to the world outside that India is irrevocably determined to proceed with the programme of power generation by nuclear methods. If this assurance is given by the hon. the Prime Minister and he makes a firm declaration of that policy, I am sure what with the facts underlying this criticism and this controversy and what with the determination of the Government, we all will be set on a firm road to a new era when nuclear power generation will be plentiful and power shortage or power famine would be a nightmare of the past.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the scientists who are working under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission and by whose work and achievements we have earned international prestige in the atomic world. I do not want to go into the controversy. It is right and proper that India has emphatically declared. we may have power, we may have capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons, but we are not going to do that, come what may. That is in conformity with our policy of peace and the traditions of our country. But, it must be known, it must be understood that if we want that this country should give or this Parliament should give more money for this purpose, the peaceful effects of it must be known to the public at large.

It is admitted that probably there is much more necessity in an underdeveloped country like India for this sort of energy than in highly industrialised countries. We in this country are interested in knowing how far this energy would help us in augmenting our production in industry and agriculture and how far the researches would be able to mitigate the sufferings of our people who fall a victim to many types of diseases which have no cure.

A point has been raised that although the necessity is realised that at this stage, we are feeling that there is shortage of coal and coal is concentrated in one part of the country and making use of this energy, we would be able to have more industries in non-coal areas, at the same time, as has been pointed out by the previous speakers, the economics of this has been questioned. We have from the authority of no less a person than Dr. Bhaba that the capital investment for an atomic power station would be much lower than the capital investment in coal mines, etc.

An Hon. Member: He has not said so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has said so. We would like to know whether the Planning Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has worked out the economics or they are in a position to tell us what is the actual fact.

I was very much heartened when I read in the report for 1960-61 on page 36 where it is said that researches made at 30 places have brought out that the yield per acre of rice can be increased by radio processing to the extent of 21 per cent. This is from this report. I would like to know when these processed seeds would be made available for the use of the farmers in this country in a large scale. We would also be very interested to know how far we have been able by our researches to find out any remedy so as to kill pests and insects that eat away our rice fields. I think that in this country the production of rice is very much hampered on account of pests and insects. Therefore, on these two things, I would like to know what further progress we are making or what efforts are being made to see that the researches are really helpful to the people because then alone we shall be able to remove the fear from the minds of the people. Atomic energy has been ushered into this world with a feeling of fear and terror among the people. The more we develop this, it will lead to sure destruction, as it has come as a symbol of destruction of our civilisation.

I would like also another point to be clarified. We were assured, in the report for the year 1959-60, of a supply of uranium metal totalling about 400 tons in this country which it has been stated will serve for more than ten years as the annual replenishment for India's first atomic power station. I would like to know what progress has been made in this respect, how far we have been able to find out new fields. I also see in the report which is under discussion that some researches are going on on the survey at Bhindar in Rajasthan. I would like to know what the result of those researches and surveys is.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise the point that whatever may be our achievements, and whatever we may aim at for the future, there is no doubt that if people are convinced of the utility of it, they will not grudge giving more money. But the scientists who are working in this establishment should, according to me, be given more facilities than we give to the defence employees of our country. They are doing a job for the future, which will usher in a new age and which will revolutionise the whole society.

We have an establishment here in Delhi called the Atomic Minerals Division. We have to pay a tribute to Dr. Gohsh who was the director, and who died in June, 1960, while on active duty. Since his death, this division is going on without a director, although

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I am told that the geological adviser of the Government of India is in charge of this division. But, probably, he may not have the time to look into the affairs of this division as fully as a full-time director would do. I want to know whether any director is going to be appointed, and if so, when.

I am told that the scientists who go for work in inaccessible areas have to do the field work for eight months, whereas scientists working under the Geological Survey of India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Indian Bureau of Mines have to work for six months, because according to them, May and June months are totally unsuitable for their work. I am also told that these scientists are not permitted to go in groups as they do in other departments.

17 hrs.

I am also told that there are scientists working in this department for more than 8 or 10 years who have not got any promotion, even when they are eligible for occupying higher posts not only in the department but in sister departments. Their applications for higher jobs in the sister departments have not been forwarded. So there is a feeling that even though they may work hard, whatever meritorious achievements may be to their credit, they would not have any scope for promotion. Of course, scientists should not complain about salaries, emoluments etc. They are doing a partriotic duty. At the same time, this aspect must not be ignored, that they must be given proper facilities to work so that we may get full work from them.

I am also informed that even the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for this department which, though given to the administrative staff, have not been granted to the scientists—I mean the revised scales. It may be that Government may be thinking of something better than what has been recommended by the Pay Commission, but I think a decision should be taken as early as possible so as to allay fear in the minds of the scientists.

Again this department is a temporary department. I know the word 'temporary' has no meaning in connection with this department because the work is increasing and probably in course of time, it will become a permanent department. But the treatment given to the employees should not be such as to make them feel that they are suffering from all the disadvantages of a temporary department, promising to be a permanent department, and they are not given opportunities to which, because of their knowledge and experience, they may be entitled in other sister departments.

With these observations, I hope that these matters will be looked into.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): At the outset, I should like to pay a tribute to the hon. the Prime Minister and Dr. Bhabha, our scientist for the work that they have put in this particular department. The Department of Atomic Energy and our scientific achievements, in a way, constitute the baby of our national achievements. It is the youngest in age, but has grown into a healthy baby. To have built up so many scientific laboratories and scientific institutions—the few that are in and around Bombay are of the highest quality—is something to be proud of in South East Asia, and we can hold up our head with dignity—and also in humility—around South East Asia or even the west of Asia.

It is hard work. The work has started from scratch and it has grown into stature. We cannot produce scientists overnight. Scientists—boys or girls—cannot be produced in that way. In the Soviet Union, there are so many women scientists of the first rank. When we have so many young ladies who are married and who have post-graduate studies to their credit, it would be worthwhile to tap their talent and put them to work in this important national activity.

I heard a very interesting lecture in the United States last year by Dr. Teller, one of the makers of the hydrogen bomb. Young though he was, his words have been imprinted in my memory. He said, 'Unless we revolutionise our scientific studies, our basis of society will be changed'. When he said that the basis of society would be changed, he meant the society perhaps which would go to the left. He made a very impartial survey that day, and then talked of the radio talks or science meant for the United States. He said it was not worth while having radio talks early in the morning for children or adults which nobody heard, while countries like the USSR had good and better radio talks which were heard by others, and he recommended that the United States scientific radio talks, their entire programme, be revolutionalised in such a way that they be heard during the day, heard by children and adults.

We are just growing in this line. We want our boys and girls to be scientists. You cannot produce scientists overnight or in the market place. A country is judged, the progress of a country is judged, by the scientists and engineers it has. Tell me the number of engineers and scientists in your country, and I shall tell you where your country stands. That should be the common, modern standard. Hence, these scientific institutions that we are having are something to be proud of, and we shall not stint in energy, in money, to make them better and better and diversified, and to put them in every corner of the land, east and west, north and south.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has done excellent work. It proudly claims that it has a cosmic rays group which produces baloons which are 70' in radius, capable of carrying loads of 80 kg. and more, and going to 110,000 or 120,000 feet. These baloons have been used in very important cosmic ray studies, and our record in that field of work is very good. This cosmic rays group is one of the largest and most diversified in the world, and that is again another distinction.

Then, the work that they have done in geophysics also is very interesting. The Institute has the distinction of the members of its staff having participated in the discovery of five out of 12 known cosmic ray-produced isotopes used in geophysical investigations.

Thus, the preliminary ground has been covered by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay which has done pioneer work both in physics and mathematics, that it has almost stolen a march over the Indian Institute of Science, which has been carrying on in Mangalore in a quiet and unobtrusive way, founded by a distinguished pioneer many years ago.

Last year, when the Canadian-Indian reactor was inaugurated by the hon. Prime Minister, they had a very interesting symposium on nuclear power, and they invited delegates from the leading countries. They had discussions in a frank manner, and it is heartening to know what the United States delegate said. He said, to quote his exact words, "We have been much impressed with the intelligence and technical capability of the men and women in your programme." Here was a tribute paid to the men and women who have ben running our scientific institutions, and this was paid by the Commissioner of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Robert E. Wilson.

Now we have progressed a little further in the sense that this week or last week the United States invited our scientists to study meteorological observations. That is again very im-

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portant. The work of our Atomic Commission important in one particular field, especially in the level of strontium 90 and caesium 137 which showed a decreasing trend last year. The decrease is due to the smaller deposition of radio-activity from the stratosphere on grass and vegetation. This may be a small thing from the point of view of the layman, but is very important from our national point of view, because milk is our top-ranking product. We are neglecting the milk problem. In this, the land of Hindustan, with a majority of Hindus, the cow has been completely neglected. Wherever you may go, if you ask for a cup of pure milk, you never get it. That we have concentrated on this aspect is also a distinctive contribution to our national welfare.

The annual report is also a very interesting document. We have a comprehensive programme for achieving self-sufficiency in electronic and other instruments needed by Trombay as well as the country as a whole. We saw the exhibition of nuclear and atomic energy held in Delhi. We saw the number of delicate instruments they had manufactured. If we are able to have self-sufficiency in electronic equipment for the country as a whole by producing those instruments for Trombay as well as for the entire whole country, then we would have done a great job not only in saving valuable foreign exchange but in training a large number of our technicians.

In the concluding paragraph of the report, there are a few interesting lines about the peaceful uses of outer space and its increasing importance to the future. We have accomplished a good job in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We had our scientists. Dr. Bhaba presided over the World Conference on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy. Now is the time when people will have to venture out more. The Russians have done it; they have shown the way of going seventeen rounds within 5 hours; that is a very terrific achievement by which everyone has been thrilled. We shall have to harness our scientists to the outer space research, sooner or later. The Americans have invited us to go over there in connection with the meteorological studies. We may have also to utilise any such opportunity that the Russians may give us in the matter of acquiring knowledge about outer space.

There are one or two more points before I sit down. Rs. 75 crores have been demanded in the Third Plan for the Atomic Energy Commission for research and other work. This is not a very large sum. People may think that we are wasting some money here and there. If we consider the output and achievements that have been done in the last few years, they are something to be gratified with. Whatever be the achievements of our public sector projects, I humbly suggest that in these projects there should be a group of cost accountants so that in a minute's notice they may be able to give any kind of figures and statistics which anybody wants. Our public sector is suffering for want of first-rate cost accountants. We have enormous factories in the public sector and they have really suffered. We should have competent people so that they may give the correct figures when we get the returns. We have got about half a dozen factories in the public sector which are the pride of our country and of our industrial progress.

We claim, rightly, that we are blessed with the largest and the richest deposits of thorium in the whole world. That is inherent positive wealth for us from our Mother earth. I would request that research should be done in the east coast and not merely on the ends of the west coast where thorium is found. We may find more quantities of this precious metal on the eastern coast also. Our scientists and investigators will have to make search all along our coasts. We have a very large coast on the east and the west. Fortunately there is so much of this material underneath. We also find gold's worth in the human material; the fishermen boys who inhabit the coast are first class material but these boys have never been given a chance either in the Government or in the schools or colleges. This human talent is crying to be utilised. There is this rich material in the shape of this metal under their foot. We shall not forget to tap this human talent. There are plenty of young men and women on our sea coasts and most of these fishermen boys and girls have not even had the advantage of primary school education.

There are one or two more points before I sit down. We have the Travancore Minerals Ltd., in Travancore. It is doing valuable work. I have not been satisfied that that company is doing a full job. This company is producing ilmenite and in addition it will produce titanium dioxide which will be very useful for plastics, paints, ceramics, etc. It produces enough material to satisfy local as well as foreign demands. If we are to have the maximum production of this material out of this company, and if this company is to put out its products in the foreign markets so that we can drive some foreign exchange for our national income and national development, then, it is time for us to see that the Atomic Energy Commission comes before Parliament and ask that the Government may subscribe enough shares to have control of this company.

I shall now conclude, as the discussion is perhaps to end at 6 O'clock, and other hon. Members are to speak, before the Prime Minister replies, I conclude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand with a pardonable sense of pride when I talk of this subject and the work of this organisation. Naturally our feelings of deep gratitude and appreciation to the Chairman and his team of scientists go out for their marvellous work which they have done in a brief span of time, when we consider the difficult nature of the work and the technological skill that it requires. It was just in 1954 when I think the first atomic energy power house of the size of about 1,500 megawatts—possibly a pilot project—was set up in the U.S.S.R. I happened to be there at that time and we were thrilled to know that that power station was going to be switched on. At that time, we could never have imagined that so soon this country would be able to make such a terrific advance as to plan today for a power house of a magnitude which we have got sanctioned for the Third Plan. I have paid more than two visits to our reactor in Bombay, and when one goes there, one feels absolutely fascinated and thrilled to find that during this brief period, we have got together a large number of our local scientists working with devotion and enthusiasm. If I felt called upon to speak on this subject, it is because that I was a little pained to find that the Chairman of the Commission has off and on felt compelled to defend the development of atomic energy in this country. It is really unfortunate. As a matter of fact, his mind and the mind of his team should be completely freed from this idea, that there are certain people who cirticise the development of atomic energy, and that he has to be apologetic and be on his defence for this particular purpose.

I can quite appreciate the public criticism and I do not consider it to be a propaganda when the facts and figures are given out to say that the generation of steam power is much cheaper than that of atomic energy. There are three factors which have been given out in this connection. The first is the capital cost of thermal stations. The second is the cost of generation. It has been stressed that the capital cost is too high, and so also the cost of generation does not compare favourably with the ordinary

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steam power generation. I will not go into all the details. May work has been very much lightened by a very excellent speech made by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha who has given all the details. Let us candidly and clearly understand that at the present moment, it is quite clear that the generation of thermal power is cheap and that its cost of generation is also cheaper. But as he rightly pointed out, in both respects, so far as nuclear power is concerned, both the cost and the cost of generation is going down very considerably with the passage of time. But much more than that, apart from the very significant point that has been made, it has never been the claim of the Atomic Energy Commission that it would be an economical proposition if you just put up a power station just near the coal fields. They have always very clearly stated that at longer distances, where coal has got to be transported for about a thousand miles, say, near about Bombay, Madras or Rajasthan, power generated by atomic power station would be cheaper. We have got all the facts before us which clearly bear out this proposition.

I would like in this connection to stress another point, which I think is of considerable importance. Apart from the fact that power at these distances will be cheaper, let us understand our problem in the third Five Year Plan. Even at the end of the second Plan, we felt that there was almost a crisis of transport. Regarding transport of iron and steel, cement, coal, etc., our transport development could not keep pace with the other industrial and agricultural development and we will require considerably much more funds during the third Plan.

We have made it abundantly clear on the floor of this House that our transport is lagging behind and will not be able to cater to the demands of industral expansion and agricultural development. If this crisis is to be resolved, generation through nuclear energy comes in almost as a boon to us. This transport crisis is affecting us in another way. We are now wanting to transport coal. Even the railways which are transporting coal have always made out a case that the competition between road transport and railways is not fair, because the railways are transporting coal at a subsidised rate. Though it is not below the cost price, it is almost at a subsidised rate. That is why we have felt compelled to bring about certain co-ordination and damp the development of road transport simply because of transport of coal by railways. Even then we have not been able to solve the problem and we have felt compelled to resort to transport of coal by coastal routes, which is costlier than transport through the railways. So, we have levied a case, so that the cost of production and the cost of coal everywhere goes up. It is very fair that a cess has been levied but what is the result of levying this cess? It adds to the cost of production every field. It is very vital that the cost of production must be brought down if we are to make a success of of our third Plan.

If we are to improve our exports, we must see that the cost of production goes down very much. If the cost of production is to go down very much, we have got to pay special attention to this matter. Therefore, even on these absolutely material considerations of commerce and economy, I submit that the development of nuclear power is a must for this country. It must be made absolutely clearly to those people who are working for us heart and soul—their mind should be kept completely free—that they should go ahead and that should not bother about the criticism that is made. It is for the Parliament and for the Prime Minister to meet that criticism. We know the facts. It is always good to have that criticism and to have the facts from them.

But they must be given massive support in this matter both from the Parliament and from the Minister in charge.

I feel, Mr. Deputy-Speoker, that this Atomic Energy Commission would never have made this progress had this department not been under the direct control of the Prime Minister. But for his personal interest and the massive support which he has been giving to this department, it would never have been possible for it to make this progress; it would have collasped under criticism from the various quarters and it would have been very difficult for any Minister to have defended it.

Now, in this age of science and technology, I cannot even conceive how we can think of not giving the most appropriate encouragement to the development of this particular section of science and technology. How can we do without it? In this advancing age of science and technology I think our fullest support must go to it. We cannot count rupees, annas, pies in such matters. Development has got to take place. We do not know what is in store for us in the future. Every day we are making researches and so many discoveries, and we do not know what are the potentialities. Can we wait till all the parts of all the other coutries have made technological advancement and after they come to the conclusion that atomic energy is really useful we can make a beginning after ten years? That is not at all a practical proposition. The country must understand the whole development in the proper perspective, that it is a necessity not only from the commercial point of view but also from the view point that we are in an age of technology.

A word was said, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, about the terms and conditions of the service of the scientists. I wish to avail of this opprotunity to stress a point which I have been hammering whenever I have been able to get an opportunity. I feel that it is not at all a question when we should be tinkering with this problem. Let us go to the root of the problem. What is the root of the problem? Whether it is a Communist country or a democratic country, is it not a fact that the scientists and the engineers get a much better salary than the administrators? No progressive country can afford to do anything other than this that they must pay a much better salary to their scientists and to their engineers and teachers.

Sir, I have made a little study of this subject. It is not necessary for me here to give the pay structure obtaining in the various countries. But the basic question is whether we want to attract the first-class men to science and technology or we want to attract the first-class men to administration. I do not for a moment suggest that administration as such has no importance. The administrators have their importance. But if in a progressive country, in the matter of advance and development we come to this conclusion that we want to attract first-class men to science and technology, then we must concede that the terms and conditions of service of the scientists and engineers must be better than those of the administrators. If you do not do that, whatever rise in salaries you might give, if their salaries are a shade lower than the salaries of the administrators, definitely we are not recognising the fundamental thing and the natural result of that would be, even if the salary of the engineers is raised to Rs. 3000 and the salary of the administrator remains at Rs. 4000, the position will remain the same, that all first-class men will be attracted that side and only second class men will be attracted to science and technology. It is not as if the pull of research and the desire for scientific knowledge will not attract a large number of people to that field. There will be many people who will be attracted to that study. That is correct But it becomes necessarily the duty of the Government to discharge their responsibility in this matter by making conditions which are obtaining in almost every developing country which has not got the vestige of colonialism, where law and order and the collection of revenue are the prime considerations, a country which is progressive and developing should create the right sort of atmosphere for this purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will finish in a minute.

It is very good to have a number of good scientists working in Trombay and the other centres to be established. But I think it is very necessary that there is general education in the country, starting right from the secondary education. The boys that go there must be completely re-oriented, and the re-orientation must be to give them a scientific approach, a scientific bias so that students from the very beginning have certain inclinations and they start thinking of it. We must have simple articles and simple literature made available to our people, telling them what science and technology mean and what their achievements are. We should do such an amount of work there at that level that our young men and boys feel attracted to that and they develop a different mental outlook from what they are developing today so that they may not feel drawn by a clerical job here or there. The Atomic Energy Commission owes it to the country and to the people to make such simple literature available to the people.

As I said at the outset, I do not mind any criticism. But there should be better understanding at least between two Government departments. The Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission are colleagues, as a matter of fact, and they are working in a particular branch. So, they must understand each other better. As they are departments of the same Government, they must work in harmony, one supplementing the other, instead of creating controversies. Something must be done to bring them together and to create understanding between the two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I want only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have already called the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel somewhat embarassed in speaking on this subject and on this occasion. Normally, members of this House speaking on behalf of the Government have to meet criticisms, sometimes strong criticisms, of the policy adopted. But here I have been sitting and listening, not to the criticisms but to the bouquets being showered upon the Atomic Energy Department. My name is sometimes included in it, as the last speaker did. But every member of the House knows that I am very much a lay man except for a feeling that science is important, science is a governing feature in the march of the world and Atomic Energy Commission is a department of the Government which has to play an important part and, therefore, it should be encouraged; that is the only part I play. Therefore, I can, with due modesty, accept these bouquets, because they are meant for others really, who have been working. I would like to join in them.

One thing which was just referred to is even more basic, if I may say so. The basic question is the importance of science and scientific outlook. You may call it the modern outlook, if you like, because the world today does depend so much on science and technology that without understanding them you do not understand the modern world. So I entirely agree that from the earlier stages, not merely from the secondary school stage but to some extent from the primary school stage, an element of scientific practice, laboratory work or whatever it is, should come in so as to affect the thinking of the boy or the girl. As he or she grows up naturally more and more of this should come in. I have no doubt about it because as I look at the problem of India today there are so many aspects. The Third Plan runs into 770 and odd pages and deals with just the broad skeleton of the so many aspects. Yet, the basic aspect is to pull out India—by India I mean not the hon. Members sitting here but the hundreds of millions of people working in the fields etc.—out of the ruts of old practice and thinking—it is no fault of theirs; of course, no opportunity has been given to them—and make them think on modern lines; make the farmer function with new implements, with new ploughs etc. and thereby functioning through them think in new terms. That is a general observation with which I, therefore, entirely agree.

We might say that one way of looking at the history of the world is to consider the sources of power that have been available to humanity from time to time. Another thing is the tools human beings have used. They are the tests of the growth of the world and they are connected really. The principal source of power in India—I do not know—was cowdung. It was a source of power which cost so little and yet people have calculated that more power is derived from the use of cowdung than by your big schemes. That itself indicates the low stage of our economic or industrial growth. Power is a symbol of growth, as also tools. We have had steam power. We have had electric power. Now we arrive at the stage of atomic power in its various phases. It is of the highest importance that a country or a community understands the new power, whatever it may be, and indeed tries to go beyond it. Therefore purely from the point of view of keeping pace with the modern world—not only keeping pace with it but trying to be in the front of it—it is of the highest importance that we should understand and develop atomic energy in this country.

There has been some reference here to criticism. That criticism, I can only say, must be based on a basic misunderstanding of the position and of this new world opening out with new types of power and all that which leads to space travel etc. Let us take industrial development. People imagine that industrial development is getting a machine, putting it there and getting a person trained to work the machine. That is, of course, one aspect of it. But the essential aspect is not that. The essential aspect is getting the mind of the person there tuned to the machine age. Anybody can work a machine in a routine way, a simple machine. But it does make a difference if his mind is tuned to it. Then he works in a different way, he makes progress and he makes new machines and all that. And so also those people, not many but some, who criticise, who seem to think that atomic energy is not so important as all that, do so, I think, because they have failed to understand what the modern world is, where we are going to, how we are going to reach there; and so they pick out some odd things and criticise them.

So the first proposition I would like to remind the House about—it is not really necessary, because other Members have said so too—is the vital importance of our developing that complex of things which is called nuclear energy, atomic energy, call it what you like. But it is a complex thing, it is not a simple thing, it is a highly complicated thing based, as most sciences of a high order are, on mathematics of an extraordinarily

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

complicated kind. We have to develop that. That is quite essential.

In developing it, it is not a question of theory, reading books; it is a business of doing the thing and learning from it. The whole world is learning from practice, not merely from books, although books are written and read. Therefore, we have to do it.

We have succeeded in this matter to the extent we have, and that is very creditable. Because, we have been doing the job, not merely reading about it, not merely getting somebody, whether he is an American or a German or a Frenchman or a Russian or a Britisher, to do it for us, and we just copy it. That is not good enough. We have done the job ourselves, having learnt it no doubt. Even now there are hundreds of our young atomic scientists spread out in other countries, learning the latest types of work and coming back and doing it.

So the first thing is this great importance, first of all of science generally and secondly, as we are dealing with it, of nuclear science, the practical side. I say so because some people, even in our universities, imagine certain things, and they want to have a Chair in Nuclear Science, Nuclear Physics. Very good; I should like all our universities to have it. But they have not the wherewithal. They may have a bright person to train in nuclear science. They probably have not got the equipment, proper equipment for it. They might have got some simple things. The result is that they cannot do much work, effective work.

This high type of work requires team work, requires a number of the highest type of trained persons, and that is team work. If Trombay is succeeding, it is because we have a very large collection of people, young scientists, who are doing team work. There are about two to three thousand there—I forget the number—and everywhere. Not that we are going to have an atomic bomb or a hydrogen bomb. But if the atomic bomb or the hydrogen bomb came into existence, it was due to hundreds and thousands of scientists being put together, almost in a detention camp, in the United States of the time, and made to work night and day over it together. It was due to team work. Naturally, a team has to have a leader, has to have bright heads. And the brightest head in the world today cannot achieve these things unless they have a large team. So we have to do that.

A few persons talk about the actual direct atomic work which is being carried on in various fields, at Trombay or elsewhere. But some criticism is raised chiefly in regard to the atomic power stations. It has been dealt with already by hon. Members who have spoken, specially by Shri Naushir Bharucha, and I do not want to repeat it. But I would just like to point out again that there are two aspects of it, possibly more than two, but at least two about the atomic powwer station.

One important aspect is not economics. We have got to do it, to know how to do it, to be able to do it. When we want to do it in a big way, we must have that practice. We must have that know-how; we must train our people to do it. There are bright people who can easily be trained. In fact we have trained enough men to begin doing it. It is highly important that we must do that so as not to let the future slip from us. We must prepare for the future today. To what extent we should do it, now or later, depends on other factors. Let us say, it is not an economic proposition at all today. I say, even so, we have to do it for tomorrow or the day after.

If it is a proposition of starting a number of power stations suddenly or more or less at the same time, then, we have to consider other factors, the costs involved, the economics of it, how does it compare with other forms of producing power and so on. The first point is, it must be remembered that it has to be done whatever the cost. You may do it in a small way because we cannot allow this moment to slip from our hands, because it takes four or five years. If we have a power station at Tarapur, with the best will in the world, it will take five years to function properly. If we have another, it will take another four or five years. Unless we get going now, we miss the chance and we cannot catch up again.

Then, we come to the economics of it. There are various arguments and various approaches. Shri Naushir Bharucha dealt with some of these matters. There too, there are two or three considerations. One is the present position: what the economics are today. The second is the position in a particular country. For instance, the position in the United States may be quite different from that in China or India. The United States has got cheap power. The economics of power in the United States may be quite different from the economics of power in India as it is. Again, the economics of power in the Jharia area are different from the Rajasthan area where they have to pay for coal transport, or the Bombay area. All these aspects come together. In circumstances where coal is easily available, naturally that would give an advantage to steam or thermal power. In areas where coal is far off, the advantage may shift to production of atomic power. Thirdly, as was also pointed out, the tendency is for atomic installations to become cheaper. It is a normal tendency and probably in the course of years, it will be much cheaper. Fourthly, I would say, quite apart from the question of conflict between conventional ways of producing power and atomic ways, we, in India, lack power so much that every way has to be employed to get it. According to some people,—I do not know how far it is true—in the future,—not too dim and distant future—we may run short of our conventional ways of producing power or not have enough of it and, therefore, we have to prepare for that time too. All these reasons lead us to the conclusion that we should begin in a fair way, not in an exaggerated way, with power stations.

I do not wish to burden the House with figures of how much coal transport costs if you take coal to Bombay or what difference it makes and the fact that it is going by sea at a more or less subsidised rate. All that has to be kept in mind if you compare two things. Even at present it is cheaper. For all the figures I have, it is cheaper to have atomic power stations in some parts of India, and it may be still more cheap later. This criticism raised against atomic power stations seems to be based on complete misunderstanding or whatever it may be. It does not fit in with the facts of the case, with the circumstances of the situation in India, for today and for the future. And we cannot do as we did in the past. There is one thing that we cannot afford to do today in India, and that is not to prepare for the future. We became a backward nation; other countries went ahead with steam, electric power and all that, and we stuck on to some old methods of thinking and action in agriculture and industry and everything; we became backward in the past. We cannot afford that now. We have not only to catch up but to catch hold of the future and prepare for it.

There were a number of other matters that were mentioned. Some hon. Members, I think, Shri D. C. Sharma, suggested that we should try to produce a white paper on this subject of costs. Well we shall give thought to it and we shall try to do so.

There was some reference, I think, to electronic equipment. Electronic equipment is being produced at Trombay in variety and in quantity, and no doubt this will increase.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

At the present moment, the idea is to have a power station at Tarapur. That is decided. And we have arrived at a stage when tenders have been called, and they will be coming in presently. The next stage envisaged is an electric power station somewhere in this area, namely the UP-Rajasthan-Punjab-Delhi area, somewhere here, at whichever may be the right place, to supply all these areas. The first is definite. The second is more or less decided, not the details, but the broad idea has been accepted. The rest are still in the thinking stage. But, it is proposed to have a small station, I think, probably, in co-operation with Canada, a small one for some experimental or other purposes, and then, of course, any number in the minds of our people. And a Committee has been appointed, a high-powered committee, to select sites. The first work that they have to do is to select the site for this UP-Rajasthan-Punjab-Delhi area whichever is convenient. As far as I remember, the chairman of that committee is Mr. Hayath, and there are many other people from the Atomic Energy Department in that. Those people will not only choose this, but provisionally at least have some idea of the other places where this might be started; we want one for the south and one for other places too; but that is really for the future. So, we cannot think of them practically in the sense of doing much now or in the very near future.

It might interest the House if I tell them how generally our expenditure on scientific research and, especially, atomic energy has been proceeding. I am quoting from the fat volume *Third Five Year Plan*. At page 619 these are the figures that have been given. Two sets of figures have been given, the Second Plan figures and the Third Plan figures The figures have been given for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and various things under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, various things meaning scientific institutions. The figures are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

	Second Plan estimated expenditure	Third Plan
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	20.00	35.00
Department of Atomic Energy	27.00	35.00
	(This does not include the power station or stations; that is separate)	
Agricultural Research	13.80	26.40
Medical Research	2.20	3.50
Research under other Central Ministries (other than Defence)	9.00	30.89

Defence figures are not given in this because the Plan does not go into Defence.

I have not got the figures here, but it is well known that defence science has made very great and very substantial progress and is going ahead at a fairly fast pace. So from the point of view of scientific progress, this is very welcome.

I have spoken about the Tarapore Station. I might mention that it is our intention to throw open Tarapore for the training of foreign scientists also, approved by the Government of India naturally, specially from underdeveloped countries. In fact, in this big Canada-India Reactor, this was one of the understandings between Canada and us. Article 2 of the agreement between Canada and India reads:

> "The Government of India will make the facilities of the Reactor available to scientists approved by the Government of India from other countries including Colombo Plan countries, in South and South-East Asia".

This is because we realise that it is our duty to afford these opportunities to other countries. Not many countries yet have these facilities. Some European countries have them and at present at least, there is hardly any Asian country which can afford the facilities that we offer them. Therefore, we think it an obligation to other countries to give them this training here.

There were some points raised, Shri D. C. Sharma said something to the effect that we are weak in metallurgy. That is not true about the Atomic Energy Department. Our making fuel elements is a sign that our metallurgy is good. There are only about half a dozen nations who can do this and we are among them.

Mention was also made about the use of atomic energy in medicine. Of course, it should be increased. This is being done on a fairly large and ever-increasing scale, and we are considering some proposals for a further increase in this.

I think Shri Joachim Alva said something about monozite deposits.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Deposits on the east coast.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To be correct, it is east, not east coast. In fact, the biggest deposits are in Bihar, which may broadly be called east but is not the east coast. Anyhow, these Bihar deposits round about the Ranchi plateau are very considerable and are probably larger than the big deposits in the Kerala coast.

I think Shri Joachim Alva also said something about producing titanium dioxide from ilmenite. There is no difficulty about doing this, and some private parties are putting up some such plant. The demand for ilmenite for this in the Indian market is a very small fraction of what is required abroad.

The hon. Member opposite said something about pay scales. I am told that pay scales in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations will be fixed fairly soon and given retrospective effect from the 1st July 1959, that is, from two years ago. In addition, there are special pay scales on which the Pay Commission made no recommendation, and it is on account of these that delay has taken place in fixing these other scales, but this fixation will be retrospective and our scientists will certainly be as well off as but probably much better than the others who are more or less on these scales.

18 hrs.

I should like to offer my gratitude to the House, to hon. Members, who have not only today but all along given so much attention and understanding sympathy to this work of the Atomic Energy Department, because of which we have been able to proceed with this confidence that the Lok Sabha and Parliament are behind them. And that is one major reason for the progress we have made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put a question? By what time will the location of the second plant in the Rajasthan-U.P.-Punjab-Delhi area be decided by the committee which is going into this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really cannot say. A committee for selection of the site has been appointed. It will take some time. We cannot expect a quick answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think Shri Sharma has to say anything now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Two minutes, Sir.

There is only one problem which worries me when I think of this Atomic Energy Department, and it is this. Our Bhakra-Nangal dam has become a part of our national heritage, our Durgapur steel works

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

are a part of our national industrial wealth. Similarly, I want our reactors, the Canada-India reactor and others, to become a part of the thinking of the people not only in the Lok Sabha but also outside. It is a pity that they have not been so much thought of as they should be. Of course, if we have given bouquets to the Prime Minister and to the gentlemen who work in the Atomic Energy Commission it is because they deserve them. I thank all of them. All the persons connected with the Commission have been working in a spirit of dedication, and I am very happy that they are going to have their pay scales revised. That is very good, but in spite of that I think that the pay is not the only consideration with them but it is the spirit in which they work, the spirit that they should advance India on the road to scientific achievement, and I wish each one of them well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1960-61, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday August 21, 1961 *Sravana* 30, 1883 (*Saka*).

[*Saturday, August 19, 1961/Sravana 28, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 3187-3221

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686	Parrakka Barrage	3201-06
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688	Explosives	3207-12
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692	Air silk yarn	3222
695	Wind Mill for pumping brine on Contai Sea-shore	3223
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700	National Mine Safety Council	3225-26
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702	Africanisation of services in Kenya	3227
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705	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Plantation Industry	3228-29
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710	Slum-clearance in Delhi	3231
711	Cloth factories to be set up with Italian help	3231-32
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714	Import of French textile machinery	3233-34
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723	Indian Chancery Building in Karachi	3239
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1605	Amendments to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	3242-43
1606	Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan Scheme	3243
1607	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	3243
1608	Fertilizer plant in Assam	3243-44
1609	Construction of quarters	3244
1610	Production of Khadi in Punjab	3244
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1615	Industrial Estates in Maharashtra	3246-47
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1680	Research Institute in Tokyo	3283
1681	Swahili Unit of A.I.R.	3283–84
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1688	Welfare of labour in Coffee industry . . .	3288
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1711	Payment of claims to West Pakistan refugees .	3302–03
1712	Export of bullocks to Pakistan	3303
1713	Water tap etc. for Class IV staff quarters on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi. . .	3303–04
1714	India Electric Works Ltd. .	3304–05
1715	Shortage of raw materials for small scale industries	3305
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1722	Education for displaced persons in Punjab . .	3308
1723	Export of Sillimanite .	3308–09
1724	Export of Ferromanganese	3309

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 3310–14

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Hem Barua regarding the alleged discovery of an espionage ring in the country. . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3314–15

(1) A copy each of the following papers

(a) Report of the Committee to consider the establishment of an Institure for Machine Tool Technology and Design . . .

(b) Government Resolution No. 19(1)/61-Eng. Pro. dated the 9th August, 1961 containing the Government's decision on the recommendations made in the above Report (English and Hindi Versions). . . .

(c) The Salt (Reserve Stocks) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 674 dated the 13th May, 1961, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. . . . . .

(2) A copy each of the following papers : . . . . .

(i) The Employee's Provident Funds (Fifth Amend-

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*contd.*

ment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 992 dated the 29th July, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Ac, 1952.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 993 date the 29th July, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain amendment to Schedule 1 of the said Act.

(iii) Notification No G.S.R. 1013 dated the 5th August, 1961 isssued under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 extending the said Act to certain classes of establishments.

(iv) Main conclusions of the 19th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 28th April, 1961.

BILL INTRODUCED 3317–18

The Apprentices Bill, 1961.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES ADOPTED . 3318–80

The motion moved by Sardar Hukam Singh in connection with the Thirteenth Report on 18-8-61 requiring Shri R. K. Karanjia to attend the House was further discussed and negatived. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's motion in pursuance of Rule 3153) of the Rules of Procedure that the House agree with Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION. 3380–3422

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Income-tax Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee continued. The dicussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED . 3422

Report of the Select Committee on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961 was presented.

MOTION *RE* REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY . . . 3423–66

Shri D. C. Sharma moved the motion re Report of Department of Atomic Energy. Shri D. C. Sharma replied to the debate and the motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1961/SRAVANA 30,1883 (*Saka*)

Discussion on the motion *re*. Third Five Year Plan.

GMGIPND—LS II—907(Ai) LSD—30-8-61—885,